Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$80,000.

Head Office......40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office,............................... Street, BRANCHES IN INDIA: CHINA, JAPAN

AND THE COLONIES. THE BANK receives Money on DEPOSIT Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and

on application. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS !! Pixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent, per Annum

Agency Business generally, on terms to be had

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent, per Annum on the Daily Balance. E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Insurances.

.OOO STG. Payable at Age 55, or at death if previous-may be secured by a payment at the rate of :-6 fper quarter if commenced at age

(n: b :20 840 645

FTER the Policy has been three years in force—the Policy-holder will be entitled to receive on application a Free Pald-up Policy for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in Prospectus, should be wish to discontinue payment of premiums. DODWELL CARLILL & Co,

Agents, Hongkong STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. 932-2] SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms. Current rates and a guaranteed. Bonus , equal

to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co., Agents. No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, 31st March, 1891.

> GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE, and LIFE at Current Rates. REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

NOTICE.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES OR GOODS. &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN,

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$1,000,000,

Secretary. HEAD OFFICE NO. 2 OFFERMS ROAD WEST. Hougkong, ist February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.) CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000,

\$833,333-33-EOUAL TO RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LO YEUK MOON, Esq. Lun Simo, Esq. LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.-HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hangkane, 17th December, 1885.

To be Let.

TO LET, With Immediate Possession: Bonham Road, "RHEDA," a SIX

ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Tennis J. M. BASA

No. 25, Pottinger Street. Hongkong, 5th July, 1891. NOTICE

THE PREMISES No. o. Praya Central, lately occupied by Mesers, RUSSELL & Co. The whole by flats, or single rooms suitable for Offices and Dwelling.

Apply to E. D. SASSOON & Co.

ROOMS in Pedder's Street lately occupied by.
Dr. Jordan. Suitable for offices or Bedrooms.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., LTD. Hongtong, 29th June, 1891. TO LET.

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Conneught House, Queen's Road Central. Apply to

Handenne, 9th July, 1891

DAVID SASSOOM SOMS & Co.

To be Net.

TO BE LET.

A N exceedingly comfortable and cool ROOMED HOUSE. Apply to

THE SECRETARY, Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TTOUSES at Mountain View near Plunkett's Gap Hill District, consisting of 5 or 6 large dwelling rooms with every convenience. These houses overlook both sides of the island and are cool, comfortable and healthy, Apply to

JOHN A. JUPP, Secretary, The Austin Arms Hotel

Building Company, Ltd. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th May, 1891.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises now in our occupation, know as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," in Queen's Road Central.

Rossession from 1st July next, For further particulars, apply to THE MARINBURK FURNITURE Co. LD.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1801. THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.

H OUSES with 5 ROOMS, including Bathrooms. Tennis Courts. Good view and Healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32, a Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 24th March. 1801.

TO LET, With Immediate Possession. No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL

FFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co.'s Premises.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld. Hongkong, 16th December, 1800.

> TO LET. BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59. THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on to be Let Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to

ONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 12th May, 1891.

Potels.

NOW OPEN.

MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL.

SELECT FAMILY and RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, situated 1,400 feet above the sea level, commanding on the one side a magnificent view of the Harbour with the Mainland in the distance, and on the other of hills and mountains, with the sea beyond dotted with islands as far as the eye can reach, surrounded by extensive promenades and pleasure grounds, including three good Tennis Courts. The Mount Promenade alone is nearly an acre in extent.

The Hotel is replete with every accommoda-

tion for Families and Gentlemen. The Manager, Mr. ROBERT ISHERWOOD, will be assisted by an Efficient Lady Staff, and the Hotel will be conducted upon the best English system. The accommodation comprises a spacious Dining Hall, Private Dining Rooms, Drawing, Reading, Smoking, Grill, Billiard, and Private Sitting Rooms, with Fifty-four Bedrooms each provided with separate, Bath-room and

every convenience. Tramway Tickets will be supplied to Visitors at Reduced Rates.

For terms apply to the Secretary at the Company's Office, 3B and 40, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1891.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

MR. OSEORNE begs to announce that this convenient half-way Hopse on Shau-kiwan Road is now open. .

The HOTEL commands a beautiful View. and is altuated in a cool and breezy spot. There is a convenient, landing jetty opposite

the Hotel for launches. The best Brands of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., always on Stock. MEALS can

be served at any hour. Prompt attendance. Hongkong, 14th May, 1891.

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON:

MYTHIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the River Steamer Wharves, Is now open to receive Visitors, rising the printer

The Bed-rooms are cool, sky and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far Rost. The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season; and the cuisine is in experi enced hands:

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best A. F. DO HOZARIO

Intimations.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

HAVE RECEIVED

TEW SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS IN PRINTS, ZEPHYRS, MUSLINS, DELAINES,

PONGEE, CAMBRICS,

European Dress-making on the Premises.

POWELL & CO

HAS JUST RECEIVED RICKET by W. G. Grace. Athletics by Griffin. Croforth's Overland Route of America. British Empire by Micklejohn. Senfs Postage Stamp Albums. Large quantity of New Cheap Literature. Arnold's Light of the World. Arnold's Light of Asia.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1891.

Stylographic Pens. Newscuttings Albums, Scrap Books. Lancasters 2, 1 and 1 Cameras.

New Stock of Demon Tennis Recquets. Myrtle Grove Tobacco. Three Castles Tobacco. Whatman's Drawing Paper.

W. BREWER, HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891 CRUICKSHANK & CO.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Commission: Agents.

REFRESHING AND COOLING DRINKS FOR THE HOT WEATHER. PURE FRUIT JUICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Strawberry, Apple and Pear, &c., &c. Rose's Raspberry Vinegar, Montserrat Lime Juice, and Lime Juice Cordial. GRANULAR RASPBERRY CITRATE:

(Victoria Effervescing Saline - The universal Blood Purifier).
All requisite Medicines for the "DOG," Mange Lotion, Worm Powders, Carbolic Soap, &c., &c. JAPAN VEILCHEN PERFUMES AND SOAP, ORIZA PERFUMES SOLID. Hongkong, 26th May, 1891



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Hongkong-18, Queen's Road,

CHAMPAGNES (best brands).

SHERRIES (Gonsales, Byass & Co.)

PORTS (Sandeman & Co.)

HOCKS (Deinhard & Co.)

Spirits, Ales and Stouts of the very best qualities.

Agencies in all the principal ports of China and Japan.

ANE. CRAWFORD & CO.

have recently received the following sundries :— DEMINGTON STANDARD TYPE WRITERS No. 5. RECHAUD SPIRIT STOVES for the NURSERY. RECHAUD SPIRIT STOVES for TRAVELLERS. SILVERPLATED TABLE PEPPER MILLS.

JINRICKSHA and CARRIAGE LAMPS. The NEW "AQUARIUM" WASHSTAND SETS. SWIMMING BELTS.

REGULATION MILITARY RAIN COATS. SMITH'S GLASGOW TOBACCOS. MANE.CRAWFORD&C°

Hongkong, 8th July, 1891.

ESTABLISHED 1875

(From J. Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard).

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

DIANOS, and ORGANS, FOR SALE, HIRE, OF MONTHLY PAYMENTS. REPAIRS and TUNING: CABIN, TRANSPOSING and Second-hand PIANOS,

OLD PIANOS bought and taken in Exchange. CIRCULATING MUSIC LIBRARY. VIOLINS, GUITARS, BANJOS, STRINGS, &c.

Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues Free.

16 WEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people in the Far East devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade. MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO... THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE, UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS. SINGLE TERAI

(ALL SHADES). Hongkong, 5th June, 1801

TENT TENT SECOND TENT

Fencing by H. A. C. Dunp......... 0.40 Tennis, Rackets and Fives... 0.40 Weestling by Armstrong...... 0.40 Broadsword and Singlestick 0.40 Gymnastics by Jenkin. Cyclopcodia of Card and Table Games 4.00 Whist Universal Varieties of Whist by Aquarius, ... 0.60 American Whist

Laws of Rugby Uniquestation and Boating Man's Vade Macana Villes Services 200 Hockey by Creswelling process property of the Control of the Contr Poker Chips, American Squeecers, Plain and Gilt Edge, Best English Playing Cards

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

SHALL continue to carry on Business at Amoy and Formosa, as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

FRANCIS CASS. Amoy, 10th June, 1801.

NOTICE.

URING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney will conduct the business of The Hongkong Teligraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH, Editor and Proprietor. Hongkong, 16th June. 1801.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY; the rith July, 1891, at 11.30 a.m., at Yow-ma-ti

Bay, where they lie. The Hull of the Chinese Gunboat CHOP CHUNG, length-175 feet, Beam-23 feet, depth, of hold 71 feet, built of Teak throughout at Whampos in 1875, and is exceedingly strong

even for a gunboat. The Hull of the Chinese Gunboat HA CHEONG CHING length 125 feet, Beam 21 feet, depth of hold 8 feet, built at Whampon in 1875 of teak, and is exceptionally strong throughout. Draft of water 61 feet.

The Hat Cheong Ching has about \$1,000 worth of yellow metal on her bottom. Both these vessels are admirably fitted for cargo-boats, for which purpose they could be adapted at very little outlay.

2 Lengths of SHAFTING.

3 ANCHORS and 4 Lengths of CHAIN. DEEP SEA ANCHOR, CHAINS, &c., &c. The Schooner MONTIARA, length 75 feet, Beam 18 feet, depth of shold 74 feet, registered tonnage 75 tons. (Owing to recent alterations

the carrying capacity of the Montfara has been

increased to about 120 tons, dead weight.) The Monttara was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with fron-wood frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, and is fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly recoppered. She is lorchs-rigged with the best

canvas salls, draft of water 7 feet. With ANCHORS, CHAINS, BOATS, &c. TERMS OF SALE, -One third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of hammer, the remainder on transfer The vessels to be at purchaser's risk immediately after being knocked down,

A Steam-launch will Icave Pedder's Wharf at G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioncer.

POSTPONEMENT

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1891.

[16

ANE CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Official Liquidator HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED,

to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION.

MONDAY, the 13th Tuly, 1891, at 2 p.m., instead of as previously advertised, (with the approbation of the Chief Justice).

The FLOATING HOTEL "HONGKONG MARINA" with her ANCHORS, CHAINS PUMPS, AWNINGS, FITTINGS, &c., as she now lies in the Harbour, and immediately after wards the FURNITURE and HOTEL FITincluding :- TEAK DINING TABLES, VIENNA CHAIRS, MIRRORS Tapestry and Leather Covered COUCHES IRON BEDSTEADS with Spring and MATTRESSES, SHIP'S WASHSTANDS and CABIN FURNITURE, SWING LAMPS WINDPROOF LAMPS. COOKING RANGES TEAK BAR and FITTINGS, OFFICE FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE GLASS WARE, CROCKERY, CUTTERY

A STEAM LAUNCH. A BILLIARD TABLE, by Lazarus, Calcutta. A quantity of WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, Catalogues with Conditions of Sale will be A plan and description of the ship may be seen at the Auctioneer's office. The Particulars and Conditions of Sale as printed in Catalogues will remain in force, sub-

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. Hongkong, 6th July, 1891.

stituting dates one week later than those men-

CANTON DISTRICT. LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS, No. 40.

Re-opening of Blenheim Passage ("Back Reach.") THE Authorities have notified that the Blenheim Passage, known as the " Back

"Collinson Reach Barrier" the old wooden Barrier has been replaced by an Iron Screw. pile Barrier having two openings, -the northern for the passage of Steamers, the southern for Junks. [N.B.—The old Barrier] some 100 feet below the new one, has been

ings corresponding with those of the new "Bridge Barrier" has two similar openings. "High Island Barrier" has one opening for steamers.

left standing in parts, but has clear open

All openings in Barriers are lighted at night by a red light on the starboard (north) and a group light on the post (south) side, mentering J. H. J. BUSEMIHL.

Deputy Commissioner in charge.

Shipping.

STEAMERS. DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED. FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

HAITAN "THE Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 7th July, 1801. STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAK

AND KOBE. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

Captain F. H. Seymour, will leave for the above places at Daylight, on SATURDAY, the 11th E. L. WOODIN,

Superintendent, Hongkong, 29th June, 1891. DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE-Company's Steamship "HAILOONG," Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the fath July, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 8th July, 1891.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. HE Steamship "RADNORSHIRE."

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

Captain, Davies, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on or about the 13th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR LONDON. THE Company's Steamship

Honekone. 6th July, 1801.

J. C. Jaques, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 17th July. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

"PINGSUEY,"

Hongkong, 7th July, 1801. EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADELAIDE Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and QUEENS-LAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.) HE Steamship

"GUTHRIE,"

Captain Shannon, will be despatched as above

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND

on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Hongkong, 1st July, 1891.

NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO. AND BOMBAY. Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

HE Company's Steamship Captain G. Costanzo, will be despatched, as above on MONDAY, the 20th inst, at NOOM, Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT,

TRIESTE, VENICE AND FIUME.

and ADRIATIC PORTS). Cargo will not be received on board after P.M. prior to date of sailing. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to 😥 🕾

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1891. CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED. FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

"CHANGSHA." E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 20th July. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines: Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions

THE Company's Steamship

during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, 8th July, 1891.

FOR NEW YORK HE 3/5 L. I. L. British Bark

"CALBURGA." Donglass Master, will load; here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1891.

REGULAR MEETING of the above HALL Zetiand Street, on MONDAY sext, the lating Brothren are cordially invited Rionghous, Sth July, 1891.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA LIMITED,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

THEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

A REFRESHING WHOLESOME DRINK

DAKIN'S LEMON SQUASH.

VERITABLE LEMON SQUASH AERATED, COOLING, THIRST QUENCHING.

PER DOZEN 50 CENTS.

(Telephone No: 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL Hongkong, 4th May, 1891.



WINES AND SPIRITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout. LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order. Counterfoil Order Books supplied on applica-

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always !kept ready in Stock :-PURE AERATED WATERS SODA WATER LEMONADE

POTASH WATER SELTZER WATER LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER TONIC WATER GINGER ALE GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED, Hongkong, China, and Manila.

BIRTHS.

At "Stolzenfels," Peak, on Thursday morning. the 9th July, 1891, Mrs. H. Z. JUST. of a son. - At o. Nanking Road. Shanghai, on the 29th June, the wife of JOHN WILSON, offatson.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN SHAW. LONDON, July 1st. Captain E. M. Shaw, C.B., the Chief Officer of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, has resigned.

LADY MACDONALD A PEERESS.

The widow of Sir J. A. Macdonald, the late Premier of Canada, has been made a Pecress in recognition of the services rendered to the . country by her late husband.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE The Times says that England is no party to the Triple Alliance, and that there is no separate compact with Italy, but the most cordial friendship and goodwill exists with Germany, Austria

ACCIDENT ON BOARD H. M. S. "CORDELIA."

During practice on board H. M. S. Cordella, of the Pacific Squadron, a breechloader burst

killing six men and wounding thirteen others. LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A COOLIE in the employ of Mesers, Lane, Crawford & Co. was seen, by a Sikh constable -yesterday about 5.30 p.m. removing a quantity of coffee beans from the premises, and in answer to a question candidly admitted that he was stealing. Mr. Wise to-day sentenced him to one month at removing shot and turning the crank.

THE Chicago fire on October 9th, 1871, was one of the largest in all history, devastating an area of three and one-half square miles, and causing a loss of about \$190,000.000. The great Boston fire of November, 1872, extended over an area of sixty-five scres, burning the best mercantile buildings in the city, and causing a damage of * \$75,000,000, on which there was insurance of . avet \$65,000,000

ON the 14th ulto, the American ship Anahuac was wrecked in Torres Straits, and totally lost. All on board were saved. She was a full rigged ship of 1220 tons, and was conveying 1723 tons of coals from Newcastle to Java.

An ordinary meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. There were present the Surveyor-General, the Capt. Supt. of Police, the Colonial Surgeon, the Registrar-General, Mr. J. D. Humphreys, and the Secretary. The Colonial Secretary forwarded to the Board the Government Analyst's report for June on the Tytam and Pok-fu-lam water, and sald that as soon as possible a complete statement as to the cause and remedy of the whitish appearance would be supplied. Complaint having been made of a smoke nuisance it was decided to take the usual steps. The Board adjourned for a fortnight.

THE Willard Opera Company produced Balie's "Bohemian Girl" at the Theatre Royal last night, to a fair house, considering how often this opera has been produced here, and how frequently it has been "hashed" by many of the travelling companies visiting Hongkong. Musically the performance was above the average. Hoth Miss St. John as Arline and Mr. W. Walshe as Thaddeux scored brilliant successes. The other characters of the cast were but fairly represented. with the exception of Mr. Wentworth's Devilshoof, which was not a bad pe: formance, although he omitted a deal of the "funny business" the is generally considered to belong to the part and which rarely fails to fetch. To-night the Company will reproduce "Boccaccio" which should draw a good house.

AT the Magistracy this afternoon Mr. Wise held an enquiry into the death of Yung Tsat, concubine of Tsang Hol Tung, a "doctor," at Shau-ki-wan, who was found dead at his house on the 5th Inst. Tung himself was the first witness, and was - most - obstinate in the box, refusing at first to admit that he knew anything at all. Then it appeared that he had a quarrel with the woman on the night of the 4th, and went out. On his return he found her grosning and insensible, with signs of opium poisoning. He administered oil and duck's blood, but she died early next morning. Another witness, who lived in the house, was also very anxious to say nothing, and succeeded very fairly. The "mother" of deceased, who bought her as a child and sold her to the doctor, was even more perverse, and lied in answer to every question, though she had no object to gain even if she had been believed, and the real truth was sufficiently manifest-that the woman was tired of her life, and killed herself. Dr. Marques gave the usual evidence, and a verdict of "opium poisoning " was returned.

THE members of the Institution of Marine from which, Hongkong may derive advan-Engineers and Shiphuilders of Hongkong held tage-I refer to the Kowloon gambling hells their statutory meeting at the rooms, Prays which can now be more easily treated with-Central, last night. The President, Mr. D. out the powerful opposition of the late Admiral, Gillies, occupied the chair, and there was by whose instrumentality and influence they a good attendance. The Chairman expressed were established and who held such a large stake his pleasure at the way the engineers of in their nefarious profits. Possibly the Hongthe colony had given their support to the Institution, their numbers being still on the little more, and quash an evil which to a great increase. Societies such as that usually experienced difficulties at the outset, but he colony for the suppression of gambling. was glad to see fromthe Committee's report that they were in a much better position than water, is lying off Whampon, and it is reported had been anticipated; the number of ordinary members was 143, hon associates 5, and visiting members 25, and they had a credit balance of \$321. He hored they would continue to prosper in the future as they had during the past four months, and that at the annual meeting there would be an even more satisfactory report presented. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that the statement of accounts be adopted .-- Mr. Crawford seconded, and it was agreed to .- Mr. Walker, hon, secretary, stated that the membership would be considerably increased when one or two details as to eligibility were settled .- A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been accorded on the motion of Mr. Boyd, seconded by Mr. Wyllie, the proceedings terminated.

THE troubles of the missionaries in the north have of course elicited much sympathy here, especially among the Chinese. One man entered a house in Cochrane Street about half-past five. this morning and endeavoured to remove the joss bodily, with all the jewels, clothing, shrine, and all appurtenances thereto belonging, as a set off against the depredations of the terrible Kolac-hin. Unfortunately one of the inmates of thehouse woke early, and caught the worm. The shrine robber jumped out of a window, add into the open arms of a Sikh policeman, who had heard the joss crying for help. The culprit was duly brought before the magistrate, and blankly remarked that he went to the house for money though he did not explain whether it was his custom to present such requests by breaking a window and appealing to the divinity in the small hours of the morning. As time money. Mr. Wise gave him a month. Another enemy of heathen deities was running along a street late at night, when a policeman stopped him to ask what was the hurry. Being brought up with a jerk, an idol fell from bis jacket, and search revealed another one concealed about his clothing. These were subsequently identified by a widow as her property. She said the man had visited her house with four other friends. Prisoner pleaded that he only ran off with the gods as a joke. The police gave him a good character, and the Magistrate let him off with \$10 security for three months good conduct.

SIR THOMAS Sutherland, M.P., writes as follows of the Eastern Crown Colonies and their military. towards the Crown Colonies, on the consideration of the Colonial Estimates, The difficulty one finds is to interest members of the House of Commons on the subject, because few of them! know much about the colonies, and many are rather strongly prejudiced against the Imperial hardest, and the community have sent home heavy loss." House on Tuesday last. It is intended to print and circulate that petition amongst members of the House of Commons immediately. I Wm. Gregory is, however, so competent an edviser in matters of this kind, that his knowledge of the best means of calling Parliamentary attention to the question will be been appointed to the vacant appointment of destitute cases. a better guide for the action of your association side de camp on Sir James Dormer's Staff and than anything I could advise. One piece of has entered upon his duties. .. The selection is advice, however, I venture to add, and that is hailed with general satisfaction. that seeing your Association is so largely representative of commercial interests, it would be well if you were to endeavour to enlist the appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Lichsteld. sympathies of the London Chamber of Commerce. which might be turned to account in this matter. especially if Sir John Lubbock were prevailed upon to advocate the views of the Colonies.

had, as you are no doubt aware, succeeded in

obtaining Sir Robert Fowler's advecacy, but his

unfortunate decease leaves us without any promi-

native tity at Shangbai quarrelled with a Chinaman because his dog barked, and cut his head open in three places, killing him at once. Great excitement prevailed, the Japanese being taken to the yamen and heavily chained.

TAPIOCA cultivation, hitherto neglected in West Jave, has latterly made headway in that quarter since several Chinese speculators have started mills there to crush the roots, which they buy from native growers at rates that enable the former to realise handsome profits. The taploca flour is forwarded to Batavia, whence it shipped to Singapore. The Batavia Nieuwsblad thinks that Chinese alone can make money in

CANTON.

the business.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 9th, 1891. The Hongkong Canton and Macao steamship Powar, Captain Goggin, has been the first steamer to descend the Back Reach, being followed by Commodore G. B. Lefavour in the Honon. while Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamer Kwong Sang. Captain Freeman, is the first heavy draught coasting steamer that has moored, or Shameen since 1884. The re-opening of th Back Reach, or Blenheim Passage, in itself is an additional safe-guard, so to speak, to the foreign community at Canton, for the moral effect of the constant presence of large and effective foreign steamers and their fairly disciplined crews is not lost on the Chinese mind, while it must inspire more confidence among the foreign community.

The death of the far famed Admiral Fong Commander-in-chief of Kwangtung, on Tuesday last, was sudden and unexpected. He had been ailing slightly, but no serious consequences were anticipated, and there is somewhat of myster pervading the occurrence.... Fong gained his reputation chiefly by the drastic remedies, he applied in maintaining law (?) and order. Ou superstitious Celestial friends now insist that hi death was caused by the spirits of the innocent victims, whose stature he had reduced by a hear returning from Hades and crushing his hear Be this as it may, the Chinese mind is evidently convinced that retribution overtakes the blood thirsty in this world, however doubtfulmay be the question in the other.

has been accused for years, more especially of late, of playing into the hands of foreigners in respect to the Namoa executions, and dying now, suddenly and untimely, amidst much popular execuation, this old and deserving officer was denied even the satisfaction of receiving the thanks of the Hongkong Government, through its miserable red-tapeism. There is point attaching to Admiral Fong's death kong Executive will now bestir themselves extent nullifies any legislative enactments in the

The steamship Parthia drawing to feet that a grand haul of contraband goods has been made by the Imperial Maritime Customs on board of her.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 10th. The House of Commons has adopted, by a

majority of sixteen votes against the Government, the amendment moved by Mr. Buxton to the English Factories Act, forbidding the employment of children in factories under the age of ALLAHABAD, June 19th.

The report of the military court of inquiry at Manipur is now in the hands of the Commanderin-Chief, who will shortly pass orders thereon, The trial of Angao Senna, the new Senapati.

was proceeded with on Friday at Manipur, and was enlivened by a quarrel between the accused and his Bengali counsel. After Subadar Kalendro Singh had been re-

called to repeat part of his evidence, Jonaki was asked by his client to leave the court, and he has now thrown up the case. Angao Senna has not been charged directly

with the murder of Mr. Quinton, but with abetment of the murder and with waging war against the Queen-Empress. The Regent has been sentenced to death for

waging war, but acquitted of abetting the murder. LONDON, June 20th. Mr. Matthews announced in the House of Commons that the Government cordially accepts

the vote of the House on Mr. Buxton's amendment to the English Factories Act. · Lord Wolseley, in giving evidence before the Army Reform Committee, thought that the present system of working the army would meet all needs if it was worked according to the

intention of Viscount Cardwell, which, he said. had hitherto not been properly done. An important deputation from the Empire Trade League waited upon the Premier yesterday, and urged that the Government should abrogate

the treaties of 1862 and 1865 precluding preferential trading relations of Great Britain with her Lord Salisbury, in replying to the deputation, been gianted. deployed the existence of such unlucky treaties. to Mr. Martin Leake, Secretary of the Ceylon but could not promise that the Government

Association in London, on the question of the would abrogate them because they would greatly action about to be taken in Parliament on behalf | benefit the trade of Great Britain: He expressed a hope that before long it would be possible to contributions :- I am hoping to bring up this mitigate the evil complained of. In conclusion. matter of the action of the home Government he urged upon the league to do its utmost to educate the British to its views. June 21st

In consequence of the recent revolt of Assyrs In Yemen, two thousand Turkish troops were despatched to suppress the rising. Official advices received at Constantinople affirm that Government expending their funds in a colonial the sevolt has been totally suppressed, but the direction. The Singapore case, from what I have | Times publishes a report from Yemen stating seen of the matter, appears to ms about the that the troops were routed by the Assyrs with

passed by the Commons. WASHINGTON, June 21st.

The National Silver Committee of America would suggest that it would be worth while have published a manifesto addressed to the for your Association to petition the House people, in which it declares that bimetallism is America.

MADRAS, June 22nd.

It is appounced that Canon Legge has been Lo Solt Siebica) (SIALLAHABAD, June 22nd. Mrs. Quinton, widow of the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, is to get the extra pension of Laon yearly allowed to the widow of a General. Mr. Quinton's mother is granted a pension of

Ling & Fest, pivel? defined about and selection nest politician on our side at the present moment; year . In addition to the present of a Major's were killed and a number wounded.

ON Friday last three Japanese who were in the | widow, and a gratuity of £1,000 for the help given to the soldiers in the recent disaster at

> June 23rd. Mrs. Grimwood's extra pension is to be £140 per annum In addition to the £1,000, she will receive a sum compensating her for the loss of her personal property in Manipur.

> The Regent of Manipur and Tekendrajit have petitioned the Government of India against the sentence of death passed on them by the military court. The petitions are not to be considered until the full report of the proceedings has reached Simla.

> It is intended to take up the question of garrisoning the police thannah on the Manipur frontier at once.

MADRAS, 23rd June. It is rumoured that a respectable family in Madras is about to inherit a fortune of twentyone lakhs of 'rupees, which has' been left them by a Marques De Castellas, an indigo planter in Bengal, and which has been in Chancery for some time in past. But it is believed this sum has been sent to the Administrator-General of Madras for distribution,

CALCUTTA, 23rd June. The Government of India have upheld the convictions of the Aiya Parel Major and Samu Singh, on the ground that they waged war against the Queen, but not on the ground of abetting the murder of the Chief Commissioner, and his party,

LONDON, 23rd June. In the House of Lords last evening the debate on Manipur was initiated by Lord Ripon.

He warmly criticised the statement made by Government in the House of Commons during the Senapati's abilities disqualified him for service and that it was better and safer to depend on mediocrity.

Lord Ripon feared that such a statement would sion to the late Dr. Wilkinson. create a bad impression amongst Indian Princes. He hoped that the Senapati would not be

said that it was impossible as yet to say what | peaceful means of the present absolunist system course would be adopted with regard to the Senapati, but they might confide in the justice | national liberty and religious equality. and clemency of Lord Lansdowne.

If the old Maharaja had not fled from | declared that Portugal has expended fit,000,000 Manipur, the troops would have been expelled, because he was a rebel, and not because he was | honaland. 'He further stated that the Governan able man.

Lord Cross protested against the adoption of | tion that had been arranged with Great Britain that doctrine in India or elsewhere, and he hoped the Princes and statesmen of India would not fear that Government would ever remove

any man because of his abilities. The Indian Government, he said, would welcome all such men and would find work for them anywhere.

Referring to the question of making the arrest of the Senapati at the durbar, his Lordship said it was no treachery to do so, but he disapproved of it, and he assured their Lordships that the Viceroy was not answerable for the attempt, as he was ignorant of the intention.

In conclusion, Lord Cross lauded the services of Major Grant and Mrs. Grimwood.

Lords yesterday, the Times says that the whole tenor of the debate rebukes Sir John Gorst's illjudged remarks in the House of Commons. advises the Indian Government to note that all the speakers deprecated the annexation of Manipur. The Standard says it is difficult to see how

the country is to retain confidence in Sir John PARIS. June 23rd.

ticket offices.

dispersed. The troops now occupy the chief points of the city where the strikers are likely to assemble.

LONDON, June 24th. In the House of Lords yesterday, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question declined to fetter the discretion of the Government of India with regard to the sentences passed on the

Manipur prisoners. It is officially announced that Sir John Gorst does not resign his office in the Ministry. Both Lord Cross and Sir John Gorst recognise that the Opposition during the debate in the House of Lords, applied an erroneous and unintended meaning to the words used by the latter in his statement in the House of Commons, which alluded rather to the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet with reference to Arabi Pashs.

VIENNA, June 24th. The Emperor inspected the British Mediterranean Squadron to-day and took lunch with Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins on board the

 His Majesty toasted the Oneen and the British Navy, but made no political reference. OTTAWA, June 24th.

The Budget presented to the Dominion House of Commons yesterday proposes to abolish the duties now levied on raw sugar, which yield revenue of three and a half million dollars. recoup this loss, new duties are to be imposed on intoxicants and tobacco. The proposal has been warmly received.

PARIS, June 24th. The strike of tramwage imployers at Bordeaux has been settled, the demands of the men having

BOMBAY, June 25th. Among the probable cold weather visitors this year are named Prince George of Wales. Lord Ernest and Lord-Frederick: Hamilton, brothers of Lady Lansdowne,

LONDON, June 25th. Commenting on the success which has attended the visit of Emperor Francis Joseph to Fiume the English and Austrian press unanimously urge the advantage to be secured in the Mediterranean and Egypt by a cordial entente between Great Britain and Austria.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from the effects of Jews. and anxiety is expressed by his friends regarding his condition. The last few days his health has a very good petition, which I presented to the . The Factories and Workshops Bill has been been much better. Yesterday he was ordered They demand an absolute and not an average to Lowestoft to recruit.

O'Shea yesterday at the Registrar's office at , for which they are to be paid. Steyning in Sussex. In the House of Commons last night, during appeal for financial help for the strikers."

of Commons for re-consideration, and similarly the remedy for the evils from which the trade of a discussion on the Army Estimates, the members may be called to the subject. Sir the paramount issue at the next elections in question of granting pensions to veterans of the strike has been dismissed. Crimean and Indian wars was under consideration; and he would introduce a bill, possibly Major Grant, v. C., the here of Thobal, has during the present session, dealing with urgent | richest | Jewish | bankers | are now voluntarily

> In yesterday's debate on the Army Estimates, Lieutenant General Fraser, member for Lambeth, urged that consideration should be given | will remain in the country from the 4th to the in connection with the strike of omnibus to the grievances of purchase officers, and asked that a royal commission should be appointed to was willing to enquire into individual cases, but declined to re-open the whole question.

Telegrams from Buenos Ayres state that a revolution which proved successful has occurred in the Argentine province of Catarnaca. The Governor of the province has been deposed. In Mes. Grimwood receives a pension of £100 a the fighting which took place several persons

PARIS, June 26th. The Chamber of Deputies has rejected Convention, the principal ground for rejection being the revival of right of search.

(Via Australia.) ...

LONDON, June 6th. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, stated in the House last night that the question obtaining further legislative powers to restrict the immigration of foreigners of an undesirable class had engaged the serious attention of the Government, but that it was considered doubtful whether any practical good would result from such legislation.

A disastrous thunderstorm, involving considerable loss of life and destruction of property, was experienced at Vienna. Twelve persons, besides a large number of animals, are reported to have been killed by lightning, and the fruit and other crops were greatly damaged by the storm.

The French Press are publishing articles of a vituperative character against Great Britain, in consequence of Sir James Fergusson, Under a fleet to protect Italy in the event of a naval attack being made on that Power by France. Official papers have been published which show that Sir Charles Tupper recently asked

extend to the Dominion of Canada the measure to Newfoundland, and Mr. Blaine's reply was of a conciliatory nature.

Government of India right in considering that | accept the offers made by France and the United States to mediate in the present struggle. The Very Rev. John Gott, Dean of Worcester, has been appointed Bishop of Truce in succes-

It is stated that an extensive conspiracy, in which thousands of students in all the Russian universities are involved, has been discovered. The Secretary of State for India, in reply, The sim of the conspiracy was a reform by of government, and to substitute therefore

> The Portuguese Minister of Finance has in the protection of Portuguese rights in Masment were absolutely satisfied with the conven-

> with regard to Africa. The census returns show the population of "Greater London" to be 5,633,000. The increase during the decade has consequently

been over 866,000. The Canadian House of Commons has by a majority of 2x rejected a motion censuring Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for the Dominion in London, for the activity displayed by him in connection with the late Canadian

general election. The Board of Trade returns show that the imports into Great Britain during the month of May increased in value to the amount of £1,037,000, as compared with the corresponding Commenting on the debate in the House of | month of last year, while the exports for the month show a decrease to the extent of £3,196,000.

> The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies yester day, by 105 votes to 6, adopted a resolution for the ratification of the convention with Great

In consequence of the strike of the employes of the London General Omnibus Company and The tramway employes at Bordeaux have the London Road Car Company, omnibus traffic Town Gordon-Cumming has been margone on strike, and desperate rioting has taken in the metropolis is virtually suspended. A few ried to an American helress, who is said to have place. The strikers wrecked the cars and the of the omnibuses belonging to the Roard Car a fortune of £20,000 a year, and is a niece of Company started out this morning, but had to The troops were called out and the Hussars | return by mid-day, in consequence of the aggresrepeatedly charged the rioters before they were | sive action of the strikers. Notwithstanding the | Vernon, is a daughter of Francis Lawrence, Esq., protection afforded by the police, the traces of several of the 'buses were cut and their windows

> smashed. Several persons have been garested on charges of intimidation in connection with the strike among them being Mr. John Burns, but the latter

> has been released. Owing to the horse-keepers having been called out in connection with the strike, 10,000 horses belonging to the omnibus companies are

threatened with starvation. Patrick Egan and O'Donovan Rosss, who were formerly prominently connected with the Fenian organisation, are about to return to Ireland, the term for which they were banished

having expired. The Times this morning state that the Czar has refused to form a defensive alliance with France, on the ground that Russia must preserve a free hand.

A strike of omnibus employees in London for shorter hours and better wages still continues. Strong pickets have been established by the strikers, and the running of 2,000 omnibuses in thus blocked. The man, however, are allowing the horses to be fed, although the horse-keeper were called out public sympathy is strongly with the men on strike in their demand for a reduction of the hours of labour to twelve per day. It i To I believed that the strike will result to a large extent in the omnibus companies adopting the ticket system instead of the present system of cash fares, in ordered to put a stop to peculation

on the part of the employees.

The companies involved in the strike have been negotiating with their employees, with regard to the demands made by the latter. The London General Omnibus Company have offered to concede the twelve hours day with a reduction of 6d. per day in the wages of the drivers The Road Car Company have offered to concede the same hours without any reduction in wages but threaten a lockout if these terms are refused It is reported that the Catr'is incensed at the brutality that has been displayed by the Russian officials in carrying out the edict for the expulsion of the Jews, and has given orders for the exercise of moderation. Baron Rothschild has directed the attention of the French Govern ment to the horrible situation of the Russian

The omnibus men on strike have refused to accept the terms offered by the companies. day of twelve hours, and also an increase in Mr. Parnell was privately married to Mrs. | wages, and to have a holiday once a fortnight The London Trades Council has Issued an

The summons against Mr. John Burns for to print and circulate, so that the attention of the world is now suffering, and that the Noper announced that the intimidation in connection with the omnibus the murders committed by I lack the Ripper In consequence of the stringent measures News received from South-east Africa states adopted against the Jews in Russia, many of the

leaving the country. It is announced that the Emperor William of | and the Portuguese Governor of Mozambique is Germany, who intends shortly to visit England, 13th July.

go fully into the question. Mr. Stanhope said he dian Parliament yesterday in connection with the death of the Premier, Sir John A. Macdon ald. It was decreed that a State funeral should be accorded to the deceased Premier, and this will take place at Kingston, Ontario, where Sir John Macdonald passed the earlier years of his life. A telegram was received from the Queen, in which her Majesty expressed deep sorrow the death of the late Premier, Lord Saliebray also her. John Gretton's beat Gonsalvarinititien.

sent a telegram, in which he declared that Sir John Macdonald was one of the greatest states-

men that any nation had yet seen. In connection with the proposals of the Government to devote a portion of the surplus for the current year towards the establishment of free education, Sir William Hart Dyke, Vice-president of the Committee of Council of Education, moved in the House of Commons last night that an extra capitation grant of ios. per annum be made in respect of all children between the ages of 5 and 15 years on the average attendance at at the elementary schools, which would have the result of making absolutely free two-thirds of the schools in England and Wales. The proposal was well received, and a bill embodying it will probably be read a second time, and the further consideration of the measure then postponed until next session.

A large number of members of the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies have expressed themselves in favour of the various colonial possessions of Portugal being sold, in order to raise a fund to extinguish the national debt.

News received from Hayti with reference to Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having virtually the recent outbreak there states that General admitted that Lord Salisbury had agreed to send Hippolyte, the President of the Republic, is exterminating his opponents.

The adverse decision given by the Czar in the matter submitted to his arbitration as to the delimitation of the French and Dutch posses-Mr. Blaine, United State Secretary of State to sions in Guians, in South America, has caused great dismay in France, and the friendship lately of reciprocity which it was proposed to concede | manifested in France towards Russia is in consequence waning.

Gulana is a region in the north-eastern por-News has been received that he coulser tion of South America, divided between Great Magellanes has sunk the Chilian tor, edo vessel Britain, France, and Holland as to the bounthe debate on Manipur, when they, imitating the Guacoida. The leaders of the Chilian insur- daries of their respective territories, and in example of Tarquinius Superbus, thought the gents and President Balmaceda have decided to September last it was announced that the Czar had consented to act as arbitrator in the matter. It would now appear that the decision of the Czar has been in favour of the claims of

The Royal Ascol Meeting commenced to-day.

and the principal races resulted as follows :-Prince of Wales Stakes..... Mr. Daniel Cooper's b.f. Melody..... Victor.

Sir R. Iardine's br.c. Cavendish 3 The Ascot Stakes (handicap), once round; about 2 miles.

Mr. J. Lowther's ch. h. Houndsditch, 5. Years..... I Plato..... 2

The Gold Vase, valua 200 sovs, given by Her . Majesty, added to a sweepstake of 20 sovs. each; 2 miles. Mr. D. Cooper's b.f. Mons Meg, 3 years I

Colonel North's b.h. Nunthorpe, 5 years 2 Captain Laing's bl.m. Padua, 5 years..... 3 President Harris on has directed the stoppage of sealing in Behring Sea for the present season when the North American Sealing Company has

killed 7,500 seals. The trial of the slander case brought by Sir William Gordon-Cumming arising out of the baccarat scandal, was concluded to-day, the result being a verdict for the defendants. The summing up of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was generally against the plaint off, and he considered that an innocent man would not have signed a document such as Sir W. Gordon-Cumming had done. The Chief Justice also, in the course of his speech, deprecated the comments of the counsel for the plaintiff, Sir Edward Clarke, on the Prince of Wales and General Owen Williams. The jury, after an absence of only seven minutes, returned

a verdict for the defendants. On the verdict being announced there was a good deal of hissing, and the defendants were hustled on leaving the court.

Lady Vernon. .. [Lady Vernon, wife of the seventh Baron

of New York.] The whole of the injury resulting from the

baccarat scandal trial has apparently fallen upon the Prince of Wales. The provincial Press and all the London evening papers, as well as every morning paper, are unanimous in passing severe censures on the Prince of Wales, and in warning him that in being connected with such gambling transactions he is imperilling the future of the British monarchy.

, It is feared by the Conservative party that the affair will have serious results at the next election, as many of the dissenting religious bodies are denouncing the Prince of Wales for his connection with gambling, and very outspoken criticism on the conduct of his Royal Highoess is universal. The principal events run at the Ascot Meeting

Royal Hunt Cop. Laureate II..... **************************** Ascot Derby Stakes. Colonel North's b. c. St. Simon of the Rock Lord Calthrope's b. c. Barbatello 2

to-day resulted as follows :--

The conduct of the Prince of Wales in connection with the baccarat scandal case has been severely criticised in foreign military circles. The Chillan insurgents have made an appeal to the Powers to recognise them as belligerentsand accord them the usual belligerent rights.

Mr. Henry Milner's b. c. Crevasse...... 3

It is considered probable that Lord Salisbury will accord British protection to the African chief Gungunhama, who occupies a portion of the country in dispute with Portugal, and who recently tendered his allegiance to Great Britain. In response to a request from Baron Rothschild, the Marquis of Salisbury has promised to consult with Sir William White, British Ambassador at Constantinople, as fo whether it is advisable to solicit the Sultan of Turkey to allow the Russian and Polish Jews, who are leaving their country in consequence of the enforcement of the edict against them, to settle in Palestine.

The French Government threatin a diplomatic rupture with the Porte unless redress is made for a recent encounter which took place at Bethlehem Tune oth. | between the priests of the Greek orthodox and the Roman Catholic Churches. The leaders of the Opposition in the House of

Commons have declared that they do not intend to oppose the second reading of the bill embodying the procosals of the Government with regard to free education as announced recently in Mr. Goschen's budget speech. A little girl has been found murdered in Leeds

under circumstances similar to those attending in Whitechapel.

that Gouveis, the native ruler of the country

between the Zamberl and Pungwe-Rivery, basdeclared in favour of the British Government, sending troops to that locality to quell the revolt. employees in London, the omnibus companies There was a memorable scene in the Cans- | have refused to hold a conference with the men to settle the matters in dispute. They further threaten, if the strike continues, to engage new hands, and refuse employment to their former employees.

The race for the Ascot Gold Cup was run to-day, with the following result ;---Lord Hartinton's b. c. Morion,

Mr. E. Lascelles's b. c. Queen's Bitthdayera

The chairman of the London General Omnibus Company asserts that, if the demands made by the men were conceded, it would involve a con of £167 000 a year to the company, while the directors have already conceded advances to the men amounting to £90,000 a year. The Lord Mayor of London (the Right Hon. Joseph Savory), is mediating between the ominibus companies and the men on strike with a view to a settlement of the dispute. A bill has been submitted by the Portuguese

Government to the Cortes to authorise the sale of the Portuguese colonies in East Africa. It is reported that the British Government are about to purchase the Portuguese colony of Goa,

on the east coast of India. The bill to restrict scaling by British vessels in the Behring Sea for-twelve months has received the royal assent." The strike of printers at Vienna, which took

place recently, has now collapsed. The Government of the Argentine Republic have decided to suspend gold payments for six

Sir Charles Dilke has accepted the invitation to contest the seat in the House of Commons for the Forest of Dean at the next election.

Sir William Gordon Cumming has been removed from the army.

London have accepted the terms offered by the

Company. A memorial service was held at Westminister

impressive one. premiership of Canada.

The cargo steamer City of Richmond was discovered to be on fire when the vessel was 4 days steam from the Irish coast. A panic occurred amongst the passengers, who rushed on deck in their night clothes, it being night when the alorm was given. A gale was blowing at the time and the boats were prepared for lowering. The vessel arrived safely at Queenstown under escort of the steamer Servia, which had arrived on the scene.

Reference was made by many prominent preachers in England on Sunday to the baccarat scandal; and the Prince of Wales was appealed

to abandon the practice of gambling. O'Gorman Mahon, a veteran Irish member of the House of Commons, is dead. 10,000 residents of Chelsea have presented Si

Charles Dilke with a address felicitious to him on his intended return to public life. 249 deaths from influenza occurred in London last week.

The fight between Slavin and Kilrain in San Francisco resulted in Kilrain being knocked out in the 9th round.

MINING PROSPECTS IN PAHANG

In his Report for 1890 Mr. Clifford, British

Resident at Pahang, writes:-As in former years, a report on the mines of Pahang is to all intents and purposes, equivalent to a report on the various mining concessions which practically cover all the available auriferous and stanniferous territory in the State.

Although vast tracts of country held under these concessions still remain absolutely untouched, and though other tracts of almost equal natives of the Malay Peninsula.

The mine at Raub, which is the property of encourage the belief that it is likely to become a \$50 per picul, Filatures \$50 to \$90 per picul, successful and remunerative mine.

exported.

ounces of gold being obtained from 48 lbs. of rates. quartz. Pockets of this nature cannot, of course, seem grounds for believing that good paying awantities.

The Malay Peninsula (Pahang) Concession Company has as yet produced nothing of any importance at Sclinsing, but good stone is now | piculs duing the same period in 1989; and the ready to be crushed, and it is hoped that next | markets there and in Europe have been in a year satisfactory results may be obtained. The disturbed state. The total foreign export was Meraban river, about half a mile distant from the old working, is the spot at which the stone ing portion of the property of this Company.

level of the sea, probably one of the highest | There are no stocks. in the usual native fashion.

His Excellency the Governor.

The Malay Prospecting Company has done | lb. in 1889. All arrivals have been sold. August, but no results of importance have yet | piculs : in 1890, 64,000 piculs.

been obtained. Watson's agents and sell their ore at the fixed 'was one-third greater than in the former year.

with reference to its timber concession. As regards its mineral concessions some prospecting has been carried on, but no results of any great importance has as yet been obtained. The North Pahang Concession has been prospected during the year, and is reported, by those who have visited it, to be one of the finest properties in Pahang. It is situated on the borders of Kelantan, being within a day's walk of Pulai, where 600 Chinamen have settled, and where rich alluvial gold has been worked by them for many years.

The Companies not specially mentioned are chiefly engaged in prospecting, but large tracts of land have been practically abandoned, no efforts being made by the concessionaires to whom they belong to ascertain or test the value of their property.

CHINA'S COMMERCE.

Of the three great causes that have affected the trade of the year, writes Commissioner Woodruff in his report for 1890, one-though not local-is so important that it may be, mentioned at the outset. The fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold have been excessive. Exchange (telegraphic "transfer), beginning at 3s. : 1 d. and never falling below 3s. ofd., rose-at first haltingly, at the end The omnibus employées who struck work in rapidly-to 3s. 98d. in August, sank to 3s. 38d. in November, and rose again to 3s. 4fd. at the close of the year.

A second cause has been the changes in Abbey in connection with the death of Sir John taxation. An additional charge on opium, for to the three northern ports were valued at McDonald. The ceremony was a remarkably preventive expenses, was contemplated by the Tir. 1,110,000, an increase of Tis. 300,000; to he believed he saw shining in his room, and The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has accepted the never enforced, and had no permanent effort on as last year; and to the southern ports. Tls. trade. Early in June the existing Kerosene Farm was authorised to collect an additional amount. (Hal-fang ching-fet)_to_provide_funds_for_seacoast defences, and new farms were established to collect a similar tax on cotton and cotton yarn; but the three farms were abolished, and the collection, at lower rates, was instead transferred to the Kowloon and Lapon Customs and to the likin office at Canton. In August another tax (T'ai-p'aa ching-fei, or Battery tax) on almost all articles but those above named was established, on the lines of the Police tax disit is collected by associations of the merchants outsiders, or by the Customs and likin authorities. Abroad, one of our chief markets, the United States, has greatly changed its rates of duty.

. The third cause has been the weather. The first crop of rice was a good one, being reckoned So per cent. of a full crop; but silk suffered from floods, and then from drought. The latter also affected tea, scenting flower, and some of the minor crops; while autumn rice, on the higher land, felt it so severely that there was only a 60 per cent. yield.

The total collection of revenue, Tls. 2,329,499.3.1.1, is Tls. 69.000 less than in 1889, of September: then, in consequence of the short in which year it was Tis. 110,000 less than In 1888. There was an increase the first half of the year, and decrease in the last two quarters. The loss is divided nearly equally between the opium levies and export duties, the duty on imports other than opium exceeding very considerably the other years of the last ten. The duties being mainly specific, changes in the quantities rather than in the values are indicated. Imports, generally (excluding oplum), have increased considerably. Piece goods, both cotton | covering 10,040 piculs of Indian yarn, besides and woollen, show marked gvin; as does yarn, sundries, destined for places in Kwangtung, chiefly Indian. The increase is generally a true Kwangsi, and Klangsi. The revival is attributed extent have only been prospected in a most gain; and not a transfer to Kowloon and Lappa. to the new taxes and a dread that if prices at the cursory and inadequate manner, still more solid In the yarn trade there have been special destinations in the interior are not kept down results have been obtained during the year troubles connected with long credits and inferior | there will be competition by way of Haiphong. under review than has previously been the case. | quality; over to per cent. was forwarded under (b) Outwards.—Arrangements were made in In fact, this year may be regarded as the first in transit pass. Among sundries, flour and matches 1982, but no passes were issued until 1886 which Pahang has been proved by Europeans to have increased. Of the large importation of when there were 12, for cassla lignea and Suncontain mineral resources in any way sufficient kerosene into this district, nearly all comes by dries, from Kwangsi and Kwangtung. In 188; to justify the reputation of a rich mineral-bearing junk, so does not appear in our returns. All but 3 passes were issued; and since then, none. country which it has obtained among the some Tis. 50,000 worth of the goods came from

During the first four months dealers in silk (1 488,349 tons) only, for ease in calculating, the the Raub Australian Syndicate, leads the way as | were occupied in the delivery of the heavy conthe foremost gold mine in Pahang, and though tracts placed in re-reels for America at the end as yet it has only produced about 1,500 ounces of 1889. The demand for Europe was moderate. of gold, it has given sufficient indications to and prices declined-Tsatlees to the extent of The new sensons opened in May, with light In Bentong, good work has been done, tin stocks of old silks and lower rates than at last

mines worked by Chinese labour being opened year's opening; but reports of short crops, locally Foreign ocean-going steamers supplied 17 per or carried on at both Chamang and Perting, a and at Shanghal, soon 'tended to 'an advance, cent., divided between the British and German considerable quantity of tin ore having been which the rise in exchange opposed. Between fings; Chinese steamers supplied, additionally, the two the trade was demoralised, and, although The Kichau Company's gold mine at Bukit | an advance of \$15 to \$20 was obtained in July, Siam produced some extraordinarily rich stone the market again took a downward turn, and in towards the end of the year, on one occasion 53. September prices stood \$20 to \$25 below opening in the fourth quarter to over 90,000 tons, owing,

Easier exchange and steady inquiry once more be expected to recur frequently, but there still advanced rates, \$70 on Tantlees and \$50 on the Hongkong river steamers. The number of Filatures; but in November exchange again rose, stone exists in that locality in considerable and the year closed with irregular and slowly to years. After the advent of the Kiangkwan

declining prices. From May to the close of the only 265 piculs of re-reels were sent to America, against 3.800 17,534 piculs, a decrease of 1,849 piculs. Of Tsatlees 1,200 bales and of Filatures 3,000 bales referred to was discovered, and this locality | were carried over, against stocks of 1,000 bales would appear at present to be the most promis- and 50 bales respectively at the beginning of the

Mr. Lewis James Fraser, of Tras, deserves | As to tea, of Congou 2,500,000 lb. were sent, the highest credit for the manner in which he against 3,320,000 lb. in 1889. First shipments has developed the tin mining resources of that | were made by the steamer sailing on the 20th district. He has at present a considerable num- March. Prices were lower, the teas thin, though | ing freely, and the demand is greater than the ber of Malays employed in working tin on a showing fair quality. Buying was slow till supply, plateau discovered by him, which is estimated | October, when four crops, the supply being as being at an elevation of 4,770 feet above the limited, were booked at comparatively full prices.

working tin mines in the world. Mr. Fraser has The first shipments of scented capers went on picul, as shown in our returns, was Tls. 440 in exported a considerable quantity of the during the 15th May, Prices for all better grades were the year, the one being both worked and smelted lower, and teas, generally, were of good quality the beginning of the year, Patna was quoted at and strength, but, in many cases, disappointing \$500 to \$517.50 per chest; at the end, at The Punjom and Sungel Dua Samantan Com- in make and with a large admixture of dust. \$482.50; Benares, \$515 and \$470 per chest; pany, Limited, has done conscientious work on Buying went on quietly till July, when favourable Malwa, \$520 and \$500 per chest. Stocks the Penjum concession, with, I regret to report, news of first arrivals caused requirements to be in Hongkong rose from 7,841 piculs to but poor results. On the Sungel Dus conces- filled at firm to slightly advanced quotations; 8.057 piculs. Apparently the trade is slowly sion considerable tin mining operations were and again, in September, on assurance of a short | declining ; prices forced down, and stocks still commenced, but have since been abandoned, supply, a large trade was done, demand continu- accumulating. The cause assigned by those owing to the great mortality among the coolies. ing steady at the advanced rates to the end of the interested is the increasing competition of native Prospecting operations are now being carried on | season. Only 7,000,000 lb. were exported, against | opium. there on a greatly reduced scale. The time for 8,200,000 lb. in 1889; and 8,220,000 lb. delivered prospecting &c., allowed to this Company having in England, against 8,936, roz ib. Unsold stocks | made as to the quantity of native oplum conexpired on the 27th April last, a further exten- are only 3,000 boxes. Of scented orange pekoes sion of three years was granted with sanction of 840,000 lb. went forward, against 800,000 lb.; 1,560,000 lb. were delivered, against 1,869,555 amount is greater than is known, or stated, as

ing results, but the other tracts of land, contain- notwithstanding the lower prices, the average Company, are lying idie, no efforts being made 1889 and Tis. 11 in 1888. On this increased to ascertain what resources they may contain. | value the total Government charges, including In Sempan, Mr. Becher, who purchased the the new Battery Tax, were, roughly, equivalent original concession from the Ungku Temeng- to 21 per cent., against 29 per cent. in 1889. The gong, commenced work on a small scale in j'export in 1888 was 94,000 piculs; in 1889, 78,000

Only some 178,000 rolls of matting passed this The Liang Concession, purchased by E. A. office, against over 229,000 rolls in 1889. The Watson from the Ungku Muda, is known to figures are, however, not complete, as large contain some of the richest tin deposits in the quantities are exported by junk from the manu-State of Pahang. It is now being worked by a facturing districts to Hongkong. The value few natives who receive advances from Mr. certificated by the Consul for the United States price.

Orders came in early, before the rise in exchange,
by which, therefore, the trade was not much doing good and vigorous work, as also are its affected, and in time also to fill them without two sub-companies, but the former alone has as | haste, thus avoiding pressure on the local labour, yet exported tin.

Mention has already been made of the Palang about 40,000 rolls a years to the United States.

Matting has been put on the free list in the McKinley tariff; but, on the other hand, during a clear voice, though she was at the time in the year it was found that the duty locally paid in the Tungkun district was incorrectly charged, and the tariff rate has since been The drought has damaged the later and better cuttings of straw. Of fire-

crackers, the total-40,000 piculs-shows a falling off of 11, 00 piculs; but, as with matting, to prosecute his mission. our figures are not complete. The chief merchants have been for some time objecting to do business under the present collector of the Battery Tax, who is a rival, 'The duty in the kinds was much in excess of 1889. Cassia lignea has further declined, the transfer of the steamers' share of the trade to the junks being nearly complete. One cargo, chiefly tea and refuse silk, valued in all at Tis. 35,000, was shipped by steamer to London; all the rest, valued at Tls. 14,850,000, was sent to Hongkong for distribution. The Consul for the United States, Mr. Seymour, kindly informs me that, of the total export by steamer and junk, goods valued at nearly \$5,000,000 were certified to that country in 1800, against a little over \$4,000,000 and \$3,000,000 respectively in 1889 round his armchair till sunrise. and 1888. The quantities, however, have pro-

bably not increased equally with the values. The total value of the foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries, including Hongkong, was only Tis. 23,000. From the character and amounts of the items they are apparently articles occasionally returned in the course of business, and not a regular traffic.

Original Shipments Coastwise. - The exports provincial authorities at the end of May, but the central ports, Tls. 1,500,000, about the same said: "It has never deserted me. I see it on 2,000. In addition to these direct shipments here is an exchange through Hongkong. The goods sent are, in the main, the manufactured reputation among their countrymen.

the Foreign Re-exports was Tls. 80,000; of were but the effects of indigestion. Native goods, Tis. 5,000. The former were chiefly southern products-betel-nuts, coral sharks' fins, and the like.

The value of the imports from the northern ports was over Tis, 3,000,000, an increased of continued on the 24th October 1889. "As a rule | Tis. 600,000; from the central ports, Tis. 6000,000, n decrease of nearly Tls. 700,000. The leading In the trades taxed, but in some instances by items were beans, silk and its products, and wheat. Probably these imports (which are thus In excess of our exports coastwise), our exports to Hongkong (which are in excess of the imports, from that place), and Hongkong's exports to the coast ports are parts of the same circle of exchanges. The increased trade with the northern ports apparently indicates returning presperity, all three ports showing gains, but Newchwang the most The loss with the central ports is chiefly in silk, etc. (a short crop), medicines, and rice. Of the latter, less than 400,000 piculs had been imported up to the end second crop, 1,200,000 piculs were sent to us in three months, the rush testing the capacity of cargo-boats and godowns. There has also, understand, been a considerable increase, for the year, of foreign rice coming by junk.

INLAND TRANSIT. - (a) Inwards. -- Arrangements for the issue of passes were made in 1882. In 1883, two were issued for kerosene; in 1887, 7 for cotton thread and sugar; and in 1888, 4 for thread, etc. In 1890 there were 70 passes,

Shipping.—The tonnage was greater than in any of the last to years. Taking the entries Hongkong and Macab privileged river steamers supplied 76 per cent. (1,138,116 tons), 64 per cent, being British and 12 per cent. Chinese there were seven steamers, against six the year before, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's steamship Klangkwan having been put on the Hongkong line on the 29th March. under 6 per cent. sailing vessels under 2 per cent. The quarterly average of sea-going vessels, between 50,000 and 60,000 tons, was increased

chiefly, to the rice steamers. Over 5,000 foreign passengers were carried by Chinese, 1, 103,197, was in excess of any of the (29th March) fares were lowered from \$1 to \$6,50 for first class and from 50 cents to 10 mounted from about 200,000 to 300,000; but gradually decreased. The traffic with Macao and the coast ports, chiefly Shanghai, has not changed much in the course of years.

TREASURE,-In our records for the last to years the imports from Hongkong have exceeded the exports Tis. 5,000,000. Much of that arriving is revenue remitted from other Kwangtung ports. Some of the exports to the coast ports were of coin from the Canton Mint. Copper cash and small silver from the mint are circulat-

OPIUM,-(a.) Foreign.-The quantity imported was 11,812 piculs-456 piculs less than in 1889. The average Canton market value a 1800 and Tis. 471 in 1889. In Hongkong, at

(b.) Native.--Yet, when careful inquiries are sumed, the largest estimates are only some 1,600 piculs for the whole province. Probably the seven kinds are said to be in use, under the Captain W. H. Watton, will be despatched for me prospecting work at Raub with encourage. Apparently better grades were again sent, as, names of Kweichow, Yunnan, Szechwan, Kansub, above Ports on MONDAY, the 13th inst., Honan, Shensi, and Shansi, from which pro- at 10 A.M. by in the numerous concessions held by this value was over Tis, 18 a picul, against Tis, 13 in vinces they are supposed to come. The prices range from \$200 to \$250 a picul for crude, and from \$500 to \$600 a picul for boiled, according to quality and the market.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The total value of the net imports, about Tis. 21,000,000, has been much the same as for 1888 and 1889. Exports of local origin, over Tis. 17,000,000, are less than in 1889 by Tis. 1,300,000. The total net trade, Tis. 38,000,000, is over Tls. 1,000,000 less than last

THE ILLUSIONS OF GREAT MEN.

Goethe affirmed that he one day saw the exact counterpart of himself coming toward him. Pope saw an arm apparently come through the wall, and made inquiry after its owner. Byron often received visits from a spectre, but Exploration and Development Company, Limited, The competition is not felt, except in damaste. In him it to be a creation of the imagination,

Dr. Johnson heard his mother call his name in another city.

Baron Emmanuel Swedenborg believed that he had the privilege of interviewing persons in the spirit world. Loyola, laying wounded during the siege of

Pampelung, saw the Virgin, who encouraged him Descaries was followed by an invisible person, whose voice he heard urging him to continue his

researches after.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, leaving his house, United States has been increased. Sugar of all thought the lamps were trees and the men and women bushes agitated by the breeze. Ravillac, while chanting the " Miserere " and

"De Profundis," fondly believed that the sounds he emitted were of the nature and had the full effect of a trumpet. , Oliver Cromwell, lying sleepless on his couch, saw the curtains open and a gigantic woman

appear, who told him he would become the greatest man in England. Ben Jonson spent the watches of the night an interested speciator of a crowd of Tartars, Turks and Roman Catholics, who rose up and fought

Bostok, the physiologist, saw figures and faces, and there was one human face constantly before him for twenty-four hours, the features and headgear as distinct as those of a living person. ATH Benvenuto Cellini, imprisoned at Rome, resolved to free himself by self-destruction, but was deterred by the apparition of a young

turned him from his purpose. Napoleon once called attention to a bright star every great occurrence urging me onward: it is an unfailing omen of success."

woman of wondrous beauty, whose reproaches

Nicolai was alarmed by the appearance of a dead body, which vanished and came again at articles for which the Cantonese have a deserved Intervals. This was followed human faces, which came into the room, and after gazing at Reshipment Constwise.—The total value of him for awhile departed. Nicolai knew they

> SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consump. tion and wasting diseases. Read the following : -"I have found Scott's Emulsion of great benefit in the treatment of phthisical and scrofulous diseases. It is extremely palatable and does not upset the stomach—thus removing the great difficulty experienced in the administration the plain oil."-D. P. Kenna, L.R.C.S. Surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin: Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China. -[Adv.

Co-dan's Advertisements.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG. COMPANY X TILLARD

THIS EVENING (THURSDAY), JULY 9TH Repetition (by desire) of "BOCCACCIO,"

Cast of Characters :-Boccaccio (Student: Satirist Leonetto (a Student, his

Pietro (Prince of Palermo) ... Mr. Frank Saxby. Lotteringhi (a Bibulous Lambertuccio (an Olive

Scalza (Court Barber)Mr. E. Fearnley. Checco (a Blind Beggar) ... Mr. Smythe. The Major Domo of the

Isabella (Wilcof Lotteringhi) Miss Vera Patey. Fiametta (adopted Daughter of Lambertuccio) Miss C. Denver.

Perovella (Wife of Lamber-Beatrice (Daughter of

Fillipa (an Olivo Girl)Miss F. Trigge. Rosetta (a Flower Girl) Miss R. Swift. Duenna (an Ancient Benuty) Miss Robarts. Spada (Page to Prince

Misses Brookes. Shields, Norman, Pages and Flower Girls... Students, Coopers, Citizens, Nobles, &c.

SATURDAY, the 11th July, "THE BEGGAR STUDENT."

Plan now Open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh. GENERAL ADMISSION :-\$3, \$2 and \$1. Late Trams will run on Saturday at 8.45 p.m. and I hour after the Performance. Hongkong 9th July, 1891.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT). THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE," Captain J. C. Gerard, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN & Co., Temporary General Managers.

Hongkong, oth July, 1891.

THE Company's Steamship

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: YUEN FAT HONG,

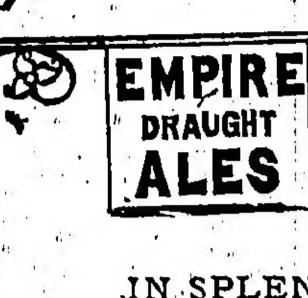
Hongkong, 9th July, 1801. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE.

Agents, Agents

STEAM TO YOROHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI. (Passing through the INLAND SEA.) HE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER," Captain B. Blanke, will leave for the above Ports TO MORROW, the roth inct., at Noon, him of Wor Wreight or Passage, apply to Hongkong, 9th July, 1891.

Intimations.



THE FAVORITE SUMMER BEVERAGE.

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

EMPIRE PALE **EMPIRE**

9 GALLONS.....Per Cask

SOLE AGENTS

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD. Oueen's Road, and Duddell Street.

Rosdan's Advertisements.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE. STEAM TO SHANGHAI. THE Company's Steamship

"SACHSEN," Captain H. Supmer, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & Co.,

Honekong oth July, 1891

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SACHSEN." FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and. stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will go on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m., to-day, the 9th inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3 P.M. All Claims must reach us before the 17th instant, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected,

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, oth July, 1891.

intimations: THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY,

N. T.OTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATUR-DAY, the 12th July, at noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to 30th April, 1891, and electing Directors and Auditors.

-The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June to 11th July, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors,

CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 25th June, 1891.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION. COMPETITION for the LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS will take place (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, the 11th

July, commencing at 3.15 p.m. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Usual conditions. A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pier at 2.45 P.M. to convey competitors. ANDERSON,

Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 6th July, 1801. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FURTHER CALL, at the rate of £2 Stg. per Share, upon the Company's Shares of

New Issue (£6 at present paid up) will be made on the roth inst. Shareholders are requested to arrange for their scrip to accompany their remittance, in order that the necessary endorsement may be made. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891, NOTICE.

the WANCHAI WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE. Co., MEYER & Co. Hongkong, and July. 1for.

THE STORAGE BUSINESS of the Under-

signed has this day been transferred to

DENTISTRY. FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP

MODERATE FEES.

WONG TAI-FONG Surgeon Dentist. "(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS). HAS REMOVED LEGIT SECURITY OF STATE AND COMMENCES

THE MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, (next to the Telegraph Companies). CONSULTATION FREE. Hongkong, 7th March 1801.

SURGEON DENTIST No. 10. D'AGUILAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE, Consultation free Consultation free

Houskong, 18th March, 1801,

Intimations.

NOTICE

THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED. EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Agents No. 6, Ice House Lane, on SATUR DAY, the 18th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the half year ending 31st December, 1890.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1891.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA. LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

DENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager and the Completion of the Bank's Permanent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND. CALL of (£2) per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the arst July, 1891,

By Order of the Hoard of Directors, L. DOWNES. Hongkong, 18th June, 1891.

> COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE:

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK

THE CERTIFICATE of One Share in this L COMPANY, numbered 1365, standing in the Register in the name of Messrs. DUNN, MELBYE & Co., having been LOST, notice is hereby given that a new certificate for the said one share will be issued fourteen days hence, and that the original certificate, unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

D. GILLIES,

Hongkong, 29th June, 1891.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED. T IST of Subscribers to the HONGKONG

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE. 41.—Adamson, Bell & Co. 26.—Alice Memorial Hospital. 24.—Anderson, G. C., Capt.

8.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co. 46.—Belilios & Co. 47.—Belillos, E. R., Kingsclere. 48.—Belillos, E. R., The Eyrie.

18 .- Butterfield and Swire. 36.— 3.—Cantile, Dr. J., Victoria Peak. 15.—Central Station 30.-C.-Borneo Co., Ld., S. S. M., Bowrington. 22.-" China Mail."

71.—China Sugar Refinery. Town Office. 40.-Carlowitz & Co. 551-Cowie, Dr. Alex. 12.-" Daily Press."

60.—Dakin Bres. of China, Ld. 17.—Douglas Lapraik & Co. 42.—Dodwell, F. 14.—E. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ld.

66.-Ezra, N. N. J. 4.-Foster, F. T. P. 31.—Gibb, Livingston & Co. 44.—Government House. 80.—Government Civil Hospital.

76,-Gordon & Co., A.G. 14. - Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ld. Hartigan, Dr. Wm., Queen's Road. 2. Cantlle, Dr. J., Queen's Road. Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road. 27.-Holliday, Wise & Co.

64.—Holmes & Rodyk 77.--Ho Tung, Praya Central. Seymour Terrace. 78.- Do. Bonham Strand. 20.-Hongkong and Whampos Dock Co., Ld.

25.-H. & W. Dock, Aberdeen. 32.-The Hongkong Hotel, Public Telephone. 81.-H. & K. W. & Godown Co., Ld. 45.-Hughes & Erra. 67.-Hughes, E. J.

50.-Imports and Exports Office. 21.—Jardine, Matheson & Co., Kerosine Gda. 23.-Jordan, Dr. G. P. 43.-Jordan, Dr. G. P., Residence.

53.-Judd, W., Residence. s.-Linstead & Davis. 10 .- Mackintosh, E., Residence. 73.-Millat, Marti y Mitjans.

2g.-Peak Hotel. 20.—Peak Hotel & Trading Co., Ld. 10.-P. & O. S. N. Co. . 51.—Ray, E.C.

13.—Russell & Co. 6.—Sandford, A., Agent. 52.—Sailors' Home. 7.-Scott, H., Residence,

37. Scottish Oriental S.S. Co., Ld. So Soy Sing or,-Stevens & Co. 62.—Stevens, Geo. R., Residence.

58.—The Hougkong Electric Co., Ld.

9.—The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
1.—The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office. Street Victoria Hotel Public Telephone 16,-Watson & Co., A. S., Ld.

57.—Wickham, W. H. 38 Yeen Pat Hong. The Exchange is open day and night.

and mela at the second of A. SANDFORD.

Hongkeng, roth July, 1890,

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS. -200 per cent. premium, sellers. Union Insurance Society of Canton-\$95 per

share, buyers. China Traders' Insurance Company-\$63 per share, sales and buyers. North China Insurance-Tis. 275 per share Canton Insurance Company, Limited-\$115 per

Yangtsze Insurance Association-Tis. 72 per share, buyers. On Tal Insurance Company, Limited-Tis. 150

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company-\$305 per. share, buyers. China Fire Insurance Company-\$81 per share,

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company-\$100 per cent. premium, buyers. Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co .-\$33? per share, sales. China and Manila Steam Ship Company-105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company-\$131 per share, Hongkong Hotel Company-\$120 per share, Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited

-27} per cent, discount; buyers. Douglas Steamship Company-\$43 per-share; China Sugar Refining Company, Limited-\$187 July 8, Laju, British steamer, for Holhow. per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited-\$86. per share, buyers. Hongkong Ice Company-\$88 per share, sellers. Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited -\$75 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited-\$7 per share, sales. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited-\$20 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B-21 per cent.

premium, sellers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C-5 per cent. premium, buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E-14 per cent.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited-\$110 per share, buyers. The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited-\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjom and Sunghle Dua Samantan Mining Co. -\$4 per share, sellers. The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited-\$1.00 per share, sellers. Imuris Mining Co., Limited-\$91 per share,

The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited-\$4 per share, sellers. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company-\$83 per share, buyers.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co. 3300 per share, The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co. Limited-\$65 per share, buyers. H. G. Brown & Co., Limited-\$50 per share

Cruickshank & Co., Limited-\$25 per share, - nominal. The Steam Launch Co., Limited -nominal. The Austin Arms Hotel and Bullding Company,

Limited-\$10 per share, sellers. The China-Borneo Co., Limited-\$15 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited -\$12 per share, sellers. The Green Island Cement Co .- \$15 per share,

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited-\$85 per share, sellers.

The Hougkong Electric Light Co., Limited-\$5 per share, sellers. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited-\$15} per share,

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited-\$25 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited-\$5 per share, sellers. The Labuk Planting Co., Limited-\$15 per

share, sellers. The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited-\$4 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited-75 cents per share, sellers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited-nominal. . The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited-\$15 per share, buyers. ..

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.-. \$17 per share, buyers.

The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld.— Founders' shares, £160 per share, sales and London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld. - £15

The National Bank of China, Ld.-55 per cent dis., buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ld. Founders' shares, \$250 per share, buyers, ...

EXCHANGE. ON LONDON -- Bank, T. T.3/27 Bank Hills, at 4 months' sight ...3/38 Credits at 4 months' sight3/38 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight3/3

ON PARIS-Credits, at 4 months' sight4.18 On Demand222} ON SHANGRAI-

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE TRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes. Co.'s steamers Melbourne, with the French mail of the . 12th ultimo, left Singapore on the 7th instant at 5 p.m. and may be expected here on the 14th. THE AMERICAN MATERIAL

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer Oceanle, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 13th tilton via Honolulu, left Yokohams on the 5th instant and may be expected here on the Tithe

THE INDIAN MAIL The steamer Yapan, from Galcutta, left, Sine gapore on the 6th instant and is expected here on the 12th. The second of the second

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Shire line steamer Radnorshire left Singapore on the 6th instant and is due here on-

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Thisbe, from Bombay, left Singspore on the afternoon of the 7th instant and is, due here

on the 13th. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canton left Bosibay on the 28th ultimo and is due here on

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue | XENIA, American bank, 1,136, L. D. Smith, 8th July,-Newcastle, N.S.W., 14th May, Coals. -Geo, R. Stevens & Co. PERA NANO, British steamer, 1,031, W. 12 Watton, oth July, -Bangkok 20th Jane, and Koh-si-chang 3rd July, General - Year Pat

DELTA, French steamer, 717, Abbai, oth July, Haiphoug 6th July, General, Diesageries

TSINAN, British steamer, 1,640, W. N. Allison, July,-Foochow 7th July, Teal-But-

SACHSEN, German steamer, 2,874, H. Supmer, 9th July,-Bremen 27th May, and Singapore 4th July, Mails and General.-Meichers Lydia, German steamer, 1,176, Forck, oth

July, General-July,-Singapore 4th TAISANG, British steamer, 1,503, W. H. Hogg, oth July,-Shanghal, via Swatow 8th July, General.-Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE. Alwine, German steamer, for Hollow, &c. Tringn. British steamer, for Melbourne. Cosmobolit, German steamer, for Salgon. Priam, British steamer, for Singapore, &c. Chelydra, British steamer, for Singapore, &c., McLauren, American ship, for New York.

DEPARTURES.

July 8, Sunghlang, Brttish str., for Swatow. July o, Trinan, British steamer, for Singapore. July o, Marte, German str., for Chefoo, &c.

uly 9. Bombay, British steamer, for Shanghai. July 9, Pollur, German steamer, for Salgon, July 9, Teheran, British steamer, for Kobe. July 9, Peshawur, British steamer, for Sings-

July 9, Priam, British str., for Singapore, &c. July o. Chelydra, British str., for Singapore, &c., July o, Presto, German steamer, for Salgon. July 9, Hydra, Danish bark, for Callao.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.

Per Della, str. from Haiphong. - Mr. Grosican, and 12 Chinese. Per Phra Nane, str., from Bangkok, &c .-Mrs. Booth, Mr. Childe, and 75 Chinese. Per Tsinan, str., from Foochow,-Mr.-and Mrs. R. Ramsay, nurse and child, and Mr. R.

Per Sachsen, str., from Bremen, &c.-Messrs. Blumenstein, Thurmann, Kaufmann, Gayser, Strothmann, Stallberg, Rowbotham, and 170 Per Taisang, str., from Shanghai, &c.-Mrs.

DEPARTED. Per Sungklang, str., for Swatow.-100 Per Zaju, str., for Holhow. - 519 Chinese. Per Tsinan, str., for Melbourne,-3 Euro-

Johnson, and 160 Chinese.

peans and to Chinese. Per Priam, str., for Singapore. - 7 Europeans and 448 Chinese. Per Chelydra, str., for Singapore, &c. -534

TO DEPART. Per Alwine, str., for Holhow.-100 Chinese.

The British steamship Trinan reports that she left Foochow on the 7th instant. Had fine weather down the coast. The British steamship Taisang reports that she left Shanghal via Swatow on the 8th instant. Had south-west winds and fine weather

throughout The British steamship Phra Nang reports that she left Hangkok, on the 29th ultimo, and Koh-si-chang on the 3rd instant. Had fresh to moderate south-west winds to Pulo Obi Moderate breeze varying from south to west thence to port with strong south-easterly swell. Passage 5 days, 13 hours, and 45 minutes."

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Manila.—Per Else to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 10.30 A.M. For Swatow, Amoy, & Foochow.-Per Hallan to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Yokohams, Kobe, and Nagasaki.-Per General Werder to-morrow, the toth instant, at

For Shanghai.—Per Sachsen to-morrow, the o'h instant, at 11.30 A.M. For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.-Per Varona to-morrow, the 1dth instant, at 5.00 P.M.

> SHIPPING IN HONGKONG STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygam, 5th July,-Holhow 3rd July, General.-Arm hold, Karberg & Co. ALWINE, German steamer, 400, A. Bendixen, 7th July,-Pakhol 4th July, and Holhow

6th, General,-Wieler & Co. AMIGO, German steamer, 771, C. G. Krudner, 4th July,-Mauritius and Singapore, 10th June, Old Iron.-Wieler & Co. CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 796, F.

Clausen, 4th July,-Whampon 4th July, . General.—Melchers & Co. COSMOPOLIT, German str., 551, Schaefer, 7th July,-Iloilo 3rd July, Wood,-Wieler

DECIMA, German eteamer, 965, C. Christensen, 5th July,-Samerang 25th July, General,-Geo. R. Stevens & Co. DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514, J. C. Gerard, 6th July,-Manila 3rd July, General.-

Shewan & Co. FAME, British steamer, 117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R. - Hongtong h Government

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,810, B Blanke, goth June-Yokohama 21st June, Mails and General. -- Melchers & Co. HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, J. Rosch, 8th July,-Tamsul and July, and Amoy 6th,

General.—D. Lapraik Co. SHERARD OSBORN, British steamer, 876, C. O. James 29th June, Submarine Cable. - E. E., test its value. A. & C. T. Co.

HATTAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 8th July -- Foochow 4th July Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co. INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, T. Schall, 7th July,-Honolulu roth June, Ballast.-

Mongrur, British steamer, \$59, G. Anderson, 3rd July, -Bangkok 23rd June, and Koh-elchang 26th, Rice.—Yuen Fat Hong. NINGPO, German steamer, 762, R. Kohler, 4th

July,-Whampon 4th July, General.-PILOTEFIEL; British steamer, 161, A. Stopani. Hongkong and Whampon Dock Co. RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, J. Mooney,

5th July,-Nagasaki a8th June, Coals,-Mitsu Bishi Colliery. SIEHAN, British steamer, oss, E. P. Stowell, Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood oth July, Salgon and July, General. Minture, blown in the Bottle, without which

MONGKONG-STEAMERS.

Continued. VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, F. H. Seymour, 6th July,—Yokohama 27th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS. CALBURGA, British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June,-New York 23rd January, Petroleum. -Russell & Co. CARL FRIEDRICHS, German ship, 2,040, H.

Fröhlich, 5th July,-Cardiff 21st March, Coals .-- Melchers & Co. torgierra, American bark, 985, Kasten, 18th June,-Singapore 5th June, Timber.-Master.

ISAAC REED, American ship, 1,489, F. D. Waldo, 25th May,-New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Oil.-Russell & Co. McLauren, American ship, 1,313, F. L. Oakes, 28th April,-New York 30th November,

Petroleum,-Order. MINNIE G. WHITING, British bark, 1,221, W. H. Smith, 18th June,-New York and Feb. Kerosene Oil.-Jardine, Matheson & Co. OMEGA, British bark, 480, A. V. Brown, 23rd May,-Singapore 24th April, Timber.-Master.

Blanchard, 12th June,-Saigon 6th June, Rice.—Captain. STANFIELD, British bark, 590, J. Clark, 3rd July,-Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast.-VELOCITY, British bark, 491. R. Martin, 26th May,—Honolulu 19th April, General,—

P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W.

Intimations.

Chinese.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY,

LIMITED. CHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR some of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to roctify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1884. NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS

COMPANY, LIMITED. JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT. DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders. Sir ROBERT RAWLENSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, ondon, says

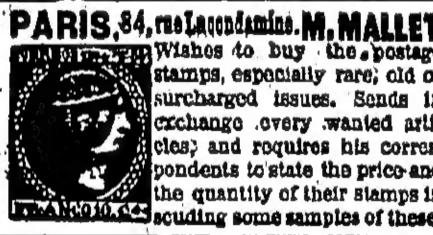
"It is the best Disinfectant in use." W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings. Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

NOTICE

I, Ice House Road are suitably lighted to produce all styles of Portraiture in any weather. CABINETS from \$6 a dezen.

CARTES DE VISITE from \$3 a dozen. LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black &: White IVORY MINIATURES, &c., &c.

NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready. Hongkong, 24th September, 1500



stamps, especially rare; old or surcharged issues. Sends in exchange every wanted artideles) and requires his correspondents to state the price and the quantity of their stamps in scuding some samples of these.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

WORLD-FAMED

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

LOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases,

Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. Clarke's Blood - Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and/Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the

most delicate constitution of either sex. Madge, 8th July,-Singapore via Cape St. Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS: Clarke's Blook Mixture is sold in Bottles 28; od, each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, IIs -sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases; by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln

and Midland Countles Drug Company, Lincoln

England ... Trade Mark-" Blood Mixture." CAUTION. Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless, imitations are sometimes, palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Countles Drug Company, Lincoln England," are engraved on the Government

Intimations.

MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR, 2. DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1800.

Dr. Unorr's ANTIPYRINE

(Dose for Adults 15 to 85 grains troy.

TS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It also he very best Antiseptic. Highly recom- | Ports. mended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, " Dr. KNORR " la red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co .- Sole Agents for China, Beware of spurious imitations Monekone, soth May, 1880

G. FALCONER & CO., IX JATCH and CHRONOMETER MANU-FACTURERS and JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS. No. 48, Oneen's Road Central.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. City of Rio de Janeiro Thursday 30th July. China Saturday 22nd Aug. City of PakingTuesday 15th Sept.

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, with YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 30th July, at I P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for fapan, the United States. and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE. From Hongkong, First-class. To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New \$225.00 Westminster, Port Townsend, Scattle, Tacoma, Portland, O ...

To Liverpool and London 325.00 To Paris and Bremen 345.00 To Havre and Hamburg 335.00 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines: of Steamers. Special rates (first class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military. Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to RIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS Passengers by this line have the option of 3,167 tons, Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern

> Return Tickets.-First Class.-Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at following rates :-4 months\$337.50 12 months\$393-75 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of

Pacific or Canadian Pacific Rallways.

re-embarkation at San Francisco. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or ofce: versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent, from Return Fare. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Taban to Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havane: Trinidad, and Demerara; and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers. Freight: will be received on brard until 4 P.M.

the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's

Office in Seafed Envelopes, and drawed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 72, Quoen's Road Central. J. S. VAN BUREN

Projetonie 8th July: 2802 NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK

SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STRAWERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS . AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bill of Lading for the principal places in

N SUNDAY, the and day of August, 1891, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship - Japan, Pacific Coast - Points, and to Canadian "SACHSEN," Captain H. Supener, with and United States Points. mails, passengers, specie & cargo, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 1st August. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board they must be left at the Agency's Office) .: Contents and Value of Packages are required. The Steamer has splendld Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardest.

MELCHERS & Co. Espagneng/dia [uly, s891.

For further Particulars, apply to

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE:

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS. ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING

STEAMERS. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. OceanicSaturday E8th July. GaelleTuesday Irth August. BelgicThursday 3rd Sept. THE Steamsbip

" OCEANIC will be despatched for San Francisco, wild Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, at I P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan

RATES OF PASSAGE

From Hongkong, First-class. To San Francisco, Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault, New \$225.00 Westminster, Port Townsend, Scattle, Tacoma, Portland, O... To Liverpool and London 325.00 To Paris and Bremen 345.00 To Havre and Hamburg 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers. Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaics, members of the Naval; Military, Diplomátic and Civil Service, to European Officials in service of China and Jupan, and to

Government officials. Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways. Return Tickets .- First Class .- Prepaid return tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-

lowing rates :-4 months\$337.50 12 months\$393-75 Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of re-embarkation at San Francisco. Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-

ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or

vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of so per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Burope. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received: at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day

previous to sailing. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco. For further information as to Passage of

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

I. S. VAN BUREN.

No. 72. Queen's Road Central.

Acting Agent. Hongkong, 24th June 1891. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION). Parthia | Tuesday ... | July 21st. Empress of Japan | Tuesday ... | Aug. : 11th. Empress of China. | Tuesday ... | 1st Sept.

with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VAN-COUVER, via SHANGHAL, and YOKO-HAMA.

"PARTHIA,"

RATES OF PASSAGE. (In Mexican Dollars). FROM HONOKONG, FIRST CLASS. O Prepaid mos. mos.

Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimault. New Westminster, B.C.... } 225 33° 194 Port Townsend, Scattle, Tacoma, Wash..... Portland, Ore., San Francisco.... Winnipeg. Man To Minneapolis, St. Paul ? Duluth, Minn Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo 295 443 51 Milwaukee, Wis Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O..... Hamilton, London, Toronto, Oct Buffalo, Niagara Falis., N.Y... Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Montreal, Quebec, Que..... New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.... Baltimere, Md., Philadelphia, Pittaburg, Pa..... Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me..... Hallfax, N.S., St. John, N.B. Liverpool and London via Li-

335IJ and class steamer and rest class on rail, and and class steamer and rail, also Steerage Fares and Rates to other places, quoted on application! | Sole Agents for Louis Audemars': Watches The Steamers call at Victoria to land and awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;

Havre, via Liverpool 335 > 2

Actbool

Paris, via Liverpool and Lon-

325 575 650

embark passengers, Return Tickets. Time limit for prepaid return ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of MARINE GLASSES : and . SPYGLASSEA. re-embarking at Vancouver. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines

of steamers. Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to Kuropean officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials. CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA. Points should be in quadruplicate; and one / L at the Office of the Hongkong Telegraph, Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, copy must be sent forward by the steamer is the best and most complete work of the kind. to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent. Canadian Pacific Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

> address marked in full by & P.M. on the day previous to salling For further information as to Passage, or and Japan. Freight, apply to DODWELL CARLILL & Co.

For Sale.

TITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA

Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao.

WATERBURY WATCH

Reliable, durable and accurate time keepers ..

SERIES E .- \$2.70 each. SERIES J .- \$4.75 each.

Reduction of price to be made on an order for

more than a dozen. Order from Out-ports to be promptly executed.

SERIES L.-\$4.75 each.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, and July, 1801

INTIMATION F. Blackhead & Co.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS,

NAVY CONTRACTORS GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

No. 11, Praya Central,

(Opposite Pedder's Wharf).

RAHTJEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION

THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS. HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, specially manuactured for coating the inside of STEEL SHIPS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED, EX. PRIME, PORK and BEEF in Barrels.

HAMS and BACON.

CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

AMERICAN PRIME SUGAR-CURED

CHMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-

FLENSBURG STOCK BEER.

ENGINEERS' AND BLACKSMITHS!

MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES. ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Hongkong, 25th March, 1801. JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE, Tescher of Officers and Engineers, No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET,

Opposite Central Police Station. ANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS. Author of the " NEW NAVIGATION," And an " Arithmetic" for Engineers, \$5.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,

(REGISTERED). A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground. Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius. Used during the last 14 years with the pimost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities. Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net, Price cents per lb.

SCHEELE & Co.

Solo Agenta.

No. 16. Stanley Street

For further particulars, apply to

Hongkong, and December, 1880. CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. "HRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. nautical instruments.

and for Volgilander and Sohn's:

CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.

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YARD, WANCHAI. OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER

Carling and and the same I MALLORY. Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY. Published

ever published in the FAR East. The Directory contains all the latest and most reliable information concerning China, Japan and all the other Parcels must be sent to our Office, with Countries in the East. PRICE\$3.00

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N°. 2887.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

BIRTHS. At 39, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 28th June, the wife of W. H. LUNT, of a daughter. At Derrington, Hongkong, on Thursday morning, the and July, 1891, Mrs. C. A. Tomes,

DEATHS.

of a son.

On the 26th June, at 11, Peking Road Shanghal, in her seventeenth year, GWENDOLINE SEYMOUR, the beloved cidest daughter of Charles and Emily Dallas. On the 30th June, rather suddenly, at The

Haystack, on the Peak Road, DAVID MCCULLOCH, aged 51 years.

At Swatow, on the 3rd instant, HENRY MATCHITT.

Aongkong Heleggayl

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

ASK QUESTIONS.

THE Chamber of Commerce, and indeed the public generally, are to be congratulated as the Honorable T. H. WHITEHEAD, who it would seem has stepped into the shoes of the Honorable PHINEAS RYRIE, the erstwhile champion of the people's rights and interests in the Council. In by-gone days Mr. Ryair was regarded, and rightly too, as being the one Unofficial member who was possessed of the necessary amount of courage and ability to satisfactorily discharge the duties representative. How thoroughly and conscientiously he carried out those duties is acknowledged on all sides; but youth who takes any interest in public affairs, to find himself backed up by so promising a lieutenant as he has in the person of Mr. WHITEHEAD. In all matters of importance connected with the actions of the local government officials upon which it is desired that a little light should be thrown, it is to Mr. WHITEHEAD that the public now turn, and upon him that they depend. To gleanthis desired and often very necessary. information entails no small amount of

labor on the part of an honorable member. who not only runs the risk of meeting with an official frown during the course of his would not be an Unofficial member West. The old lady was "took bad" personal interests to advance!) for all the of a Chinese Consulate in the Colony, and he will probably be assisted by an glory with which history has haloed the perhaps, owing to the unique position efficient staff, and this will not only tend which he has taken up, and which we venture to predict he will adhere to so long as he remains a member of Council. To thus have the official acts of Government servants made public, is the only safeguard and check the community at large has upon them; and the only means to this end is through the channel of questioning, and although Mr. WHITEHEAD may in the course of time render himself liable to be styled by some one amongst his many witty (?) adversaries the "Hon. member for the Point of Interrogation" still we hope he will continue his present energetic course of action, and he may rest assured that in his endeavours to elicit truth and facts, by having laid upon the table all papers and despatches in which the public are interested and with whose purport they have an indisputable right to be made conversant, he will have the full support of both the Press and the

community. At the meeting of the Legislative Council which was held on the 19th ultimo Mr. WHITEHEAD tabled amongst others the following motions:-

I. That the existence of gambling houses in Chinese Kowloon and the toleration of gambiing by the authorities there is and has been for some time past a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this Colony and tends to render inoperative recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling. That the Government be requested to move

the Chinese authorities with a view to the entire suppression of public gambling and gambling houses at Chinese Kowloon.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government replied to the following effect:-That the matter had already been under the consideration of the Government, and although no action had been taken the British Consul at Canton had been communicated with regarding the best bling at Kowloon City to the notice of brought to the notice of the Viceroy in a more the Chinese Officials. His Excellency also parenthetically observed that the question was exercising the serious attention of the Government and that he deemed the hon, member's resolution unnecessary.

disagree with his Excellency, and rightly, it cannot, fail to subject the shorttoo. What guarantee have the general comings of our official element to the adopted to bring this matter with all the arts of discrimination and, for the measures. Mr. WHITEHEAD was quite think of the vaunted administrative Justified in tabling these motions, and in so capabilities of British colonies, when he doing has the approval of the entire comes to study the intelligence and

We grow weary of the parrot cry that it this colony, at the present time of its impossible to make people either virtuous, wise, or holy by Act of Parliament but the same with the rigid system of qualification extitute same time and upon the same time and upon the same floring during the whole period of principle that lunates have to be placed in his own country. Certainly believed to have a definite state and upon the same line and upon the same with the rigid system. However, the period of principle that lunates have to be placed in his own country, the whole period of mr. Robinson wheel to have a definite state and upon the same line and upon the same line and upon the same line and upon the same with the rigid system. However, the same time and upon the same line of the charge egainst each deciding. In the roll is existence under British rule has never ment of the charge egainst each deciding.

who blindly trusting to fortune—the zation than it does in its executive at the fortune that never smiles on themsink all they are possessed of, and when in the colony in his proper position; more that fails, turn to the money of their than half its official staff on leave, gallivanemployers, and sink the whole in the hells | ting at large about the world, while their at Kowloon City. In that highly flavoured | positions are filled by inexperienced subormart of the vices of creation, whether it dinates; and the public till, notwithstanding be at the noon of day or in the small | the remonstrance of the unofficial reprehours of the morning, these gambling dens | sentatives' dictates, is left open for them to are subjects worthy serious study, and help themselves to almost at will and if by any action their extinction could be certainly beyond the pale of decency. This attained the end would justify the means is no exaggerated picture, a MAX O'RELL and the originator of the means would or Tso-PING-LUNG or any observant reasonable request of the Hongkong for its inefficiency and jobbery, Government as to the desirability of these as well as in feebleness and making a clean sweep of the hells at downright deceit and audacity Government are bound to take notice of one might as well expect to Government in regard to these notorious colony, as to find amongst hot-beds of vice, about which such loud complaints and weighty arguments are being raised.

THE PROPOSED CHINESE CONSULATE.

Ir ever our morning contemporary deserved her title of "Granny" which Hongkong occupies in the Eastern towards diminishing both the resident this colony's independence. More careful crime in the neighbouring province by consideration of the matter, however, leads | making its detection more speedy as well us to the conclusion that the appointment as more certain. will have no such baneful influence, and that it will cut both ways. No matter how his nationals may rally round the local representative of the Celestial Empire, both he and they are subject to the laws of this colony, which we can safely rely upon as being sufficient to meet any possible the native section of the community. Besides, a Chinese consulate has long beenestablished in the neighbouring colony of Singapore, and found to work well, and it is difficult to perceive how it could continue to be refused here with any grace or equity. Moreover, not only should capable Chinese consul prove an important factor towards contributing to the preservation of law and order amongst the major portion of the community, but he

medium by means of which the colonial administration can communicate. high Provincial authorities Canton. Extradition matters on both sides will be much facilitated such a channel of communication being available. Take as an instance the Namos catastrophe, is it too much to assert that, had a Chinese Consulate been in existence; here when that unfortunate disaster happened, the perpetrators of the outrage would in all probability have been captured, if not redhanded, at least much sooner than they were. Or, again, in the grievous Kowloon gambling evil in regard to which the authorities of this colony, to their discredit, are exhibiting such shameful lukewarmness, this crying evil could be at once effectual manner than by the circumiocu-

must prove to be a useful and ready

tory methods to which our red-tape official phase of this new departure, which Upon the latter point most people will of the official Tellow Rag, is that

so it is permissible to apply force, when presented a more mediocrepicture of mental reason fails, with weak minded individuals | indigence, of incapacity, and of demoralipresent moment. Hardly a single officer

be a public benefactor. Mr. WHITEHEAD | Celestial will see its correctness without deserves, all credit for pushing this trouble, and without difficulty be able to matter forward, and should the Viceroy apply a moral, which with a Chinaman of Canton fail to acquiesce in the will be that, much as China is abused Kowloon, proper representations made present one-horse adminstration of Hongto the Government at Peking would in kong will take the cake. Look for all probability have the desired effect. a moment to that most important of all It is with a view of gaining a departments, the legal one, and the Attorney knowledge of the actions of the local General who is the adviser of the Govern-Government that Mr. WHITEHEAD has ment and the framer of our laws. The put the motions already quoted. There Home Government some two years since representative in the Legislative Council are many potent reasons why the after mature deliberation arrived at the Chinese Government should agree to this conclusion that it was an absolute necessity request. The first is, as we stated the for the well-being of the colony that the other day, in reference to the same Attorney General should devote his entire question. When the negociations for the | time to his work, consequently the emolu-Extradition Treaty with Great Britain | ments of this office were increased to commenced, also when the Opium Conven- provide for this and Mr. GOODMAN tion, which has commercially blockaded was appointed to the post. The Attorney this port, was effected, one of the General is bitten by the general official chief points upon which the Chinese epidemic, and flits his post on every con-Government relied was that it was incum- venient opportunity. We are within the bent upon friendly neighboring nations to mark if we put Mr. Goodman down as claim the title of a genuine public each prevent as far as practicable injurious having done about four months' work as traffic to the detriment of the other. Attorney General on the new system This principle the British Government during the whole period he has held the recognized, and the Chinese Government post. Urgent public needs should be gained the end they had in view. Upon paramount and should influence an official factory to Mr. Ryriz, as it is to everyman the same principle, we submit, the Chinese occupying so responsible a post, but any representation from the Colonial the philosopher's stone in this benighted Hongkong official league any high conceptions of the kind indicated. whole purpose and intent of the Home Government are defeated by the Attorney Generalship of this colony being worked on the condemned basis, and the public interests are cast to the winds with impu-

nity and looked upon with complaisance by an incompetent and by no means disshe interested executive. Yet another view of certainly did so this morning when she the appointment of a Chinese consul gave vent to such a screech of indignation | presents itself and we have finished. being deserted by the very people as was sufficient to awaken her sister It may be assumed that part of his duty whose interests he seeks to serve. We "Sairy Gamp" from her grave in the will be to carefully watch for native criminals escaping to this colony or using over the innovation of the establishment the colony as a nefarious basis. In this

less we most heartily congratulate Mr. world, it may at the first glance appear | criminal classes, but will likewise tend to WHITEHEAD upon the independent position to a few besides our venerable contem- check criminals utilising Hongkong as Six vessels of the Northern Squadron left porary that the appointment of a Chinese of yore for the criminal classes will quickly Chefoo last week for Nagasaki. The last time Consul here would, in a manner, strike at understand the new agency set in motion, a Chinese fleet did so was in 1886. the freedom of the port and, so to speak, while at same time it will also have its drive another nail into the coffin of effect, it is to be hoped, in reducing serious A PENANG paper says that in consequence of

10,000 PER CENT PER MONTH.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.

At the Police Court this afternoon (6th inst.) before Mr. Wise, Hung Mak Hoy, Yung Ming attempt at unlawful combination amongst | Shap, merchant, Tsang Shui, and Tam Sau, rent collector, were charged with having, on divers date between the 22nd May and the 17th June unlawfully conspired by fraudulent devices and false pretences to defraud Tso Tung Shau, a minor, of his property and obtain from him and cheat him of divers large sums of money and security, and in pursuance of such conspiracy did obtain from him money to the extent of \$7,000 and securities to the value of \$20,000.

Mr. Francis, instructed by Mr. Dennys. prosecuted: Mr. Robinson, instructed by M. Rodyk, defended the first and second prisoners and Mr. Wotton defended the third and fourth Mr. Phillippo and Mr. Wilkinson also attended as witnesses.

An application was made by a Chinese clerk to watch the case on behalf of a fifth person accused of complicity, but not before the Court Messrs, Ewens and Reece had been asked to represent him, but Mr. Ewens was away and Mr. Reece was sick.

Mr. Wise said that he could take notes of the case, but could not cross-examine, not being

Mr. Francis opened the case by reading the charge and giving details of the accusation. The complainant was a minor, son of Tso Wing Yung, deceased. His estate, which was being administered, was divided into eleven shares, of about \$30,000 each. The boy was entitled to one share. The boy had lived at Canton until lately. when he came to Hongkong and got among bad company, frequenting gambling houses and other places. His new acquaintances led him to believe that as he was a minor, he could and that such loans could be repudiated. They also told him that as he could not be compelled element are so firmly attached. Another to pay, it did not matter what terms were made for the loans, He took it all in, and thought we specially commend to the attention he could by a little swindle get plenty of money with their assistance. Thus several dobts were incurred-\$7.000, \$6,000, \$15,00, and so than half, the rest being deducted for expenses public that proper measures would be scrutiny of a class specially practised in and on other pretexts. The money so raised was in a few days squandered with the aid of the necessary force before the officials in matter, of that, dissimulation, In this defendants. The first defendant was charged as Lanton, if the community is not to be made connection it is lamentable to ponder over knowing the state of the loans, acquainted with the nature of these what any intelligent Chinaman must vine Mine the state of affairs. Chan Tat and pressures. Mr. Whiteham was couldn't any intelligent Chinaman must vine Mine the state of affairs. came to know of the transactions, and took legal on the morning of the 4th last. was very nearly savice, An advertisement was then inscried in being made responsible for the blotting out of comes to study the state of the community of the community of the controlling that the boy had no some of the brightest lights in the community however, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in some of the office of the controlling that the boy had no some of the brightest lights in the community however, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in some of the brightest lights in the community however, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in some of the brightest lights in the community however, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in some of the brightest lights in the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in some of the brightest lights in the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in some of the brightest lights in the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in some of the brightest lights in the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in some of the brightest lights in the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in the brightest lights in the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it they were cultry of neglect in the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it is the property of the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it is the property of the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it is the property of the community. However, did make some show whereas the manner as it is the property of the community. However, did make some show whe We grow weary of the parrot cry that it this colony at the present time of its power to contract liability, being under age. Whilst some ten or twelve, Peak jesidents were

Mr. Wise said he had already refused an application of that nature. He had thrashed It out with Mr. Wotton, and had explained that the defendants were all equally charged with conspiring to effect the whole series of frauds. Mr. Robinson referred to Rex v. Hamilton, Carrington and Payne, 448, in which ar

Mr. Wise—This is not an indictment. Mr. Robinson maintained that the case was similar to this one, and summonses were ordered to be served requiring particulars, such as h asked now. He hoped his Worship would look up the case quoted before the next hearing of

indictment de ob

His Worship could only say that all were charged equally; he had already decided.

H. D. Dennys, solicitor, stated that he acted as solicitor in the administration of the estate of Tso Wing Yung deceased. Witness acted for the widow in ther capacity as executrix; Mr. Wotten was solicitor for the boy, her son (the complainant)! The Supreme Court allowed \$50 per month maintenance for them. Witness had heard that the estate was worth \$440,000 One eleventh share had been bequeathed for funeral rites, but the Court had overruled that Some time ago a scheme of division was proposed, and was still before the Court. On May 15th Yung Ming Shan came to witness in his office with the third and fourth defendants and the plaintiff, with reference to a loan of \$6,000 from Yurgi Ming Shan to plaintiff. Witness refused to act in it, and took Yung Ming Shan apart to tell him why. He told him by an interpreter that the boy could mot borrow money without the assistance of his guardian (the mother) and his solicitor, as he was under age Witness asked why he wanted the money, and Ming Shan through an interpreter, but under- | offered to take the agency over, but in vain. stood Chinese blmself. He refused to do any thing for them, and they went away. He never THAT harbinger of peace and goodwill, Mr. John was that witness had the advertisement mentioned put in the Chinese papers. Plaintiff then came and showed him the letter from Mr. Rodyk. Witness applied to the registrar general and got a reply as to plaintiff's birth. He was

born August 6, 1873. By Mr. Wotton-Civil proceedings were instituted June 24th by the plaintiff, through his mother as guardian. The defendants there were Yung Ming Shan, Chan Tat, and others not charged in this case. There were three suits. They were still proceeding. Could not say the second defendant was a man of good character. Tsan Kam Tsin, clerk to last witness, gave

corroborative evidence." Tso Tsui Shi, mother of plaintiff, spoke as t his debts and general misconduct. The case was adjourned to Friday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE Director of the Observatory reports tha on the night of the 3rd inst. a slight earthquake was felt in Bolinao.

the failure of the firm of Messrs. Brown & Co. Chetty has failed, and a European firm is beginning to show signs of tottering.

We hear that Messrs. Russell & Co.'s valuable property on Shameen, Canton, is in the market, and that the Imperial Maritime Customs are likely to become the purchasers of it.

An exceptionally good crop of rice is promised at Foothow, says the Echo, and judging from the strength shown in the stalk, it will be almost double the amount of last year's gathering

THE Shanghal Mercury is informed that "General" Tcheng Ki-tong is in custody a Foochow, and that his relatives are making strenuous efforts to free him of his financia embarrassments.

THE other day H.B.M. Consul and the Customs Commissioner at Wuhn gave a grand feast to the Chinese soldiers who have been guarding and patrolling the Concession ever since the riot, as a reward for their vigilance.

MOST lucrative business is carried on Foothow in tea stalks. It is said that the cost. including likin, laid down at Foothow does not exceed \$1.60 to \$1.70 a picul, and they are sold easily at \$2.50 to \$3. A considerable amount is exported to Hongkong, its final destination being

explosion at the cartridge factory at Wuchang. As there was but little powder on the premises THE subjoined expression of opinion may well and the building was of iron, the damage be taken to heart by not a few investors in some I to the Throne regarding the remittances for the extended to only one apartment. Two men were killed outright, while a third was so badly wounded that there is only slight hope of his

A NATIVE paper says that a French merchant recently went to Chefoo and waited upon Sheng | verdict - In recording, and finding on the panied by some officials, inspected the proposed with the Tsung-li Yamen to do so. The French by the evidence before the Court, and we further tiens thereon, to the Board of Revenue through merchant accordingly proceeded at once to wish to emphasise our sense of the complete the Grand Council, for consideration. The

European named William Brown, a marine engineer, was found floating in the water, with a pocket handkerchief filled with stones tied about his neck, just off the Esplanade. Deceased; was shout 45 years of age and once kept a school in Hongkong, with a retired shipmaster, to coach marine engineers and officers, by many,

H.M.S. Hyacinth, 1420 tons, 8 guns, Commander Craigie, arrived in Singapore on the 21st uit. relieving H.M.S. Caroline and Plover.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending July 5th, are -Europeans 223, Chinese 1,672; total 1,895.

On the anniversary of Coronation Day, the white, ensign fluttered, on the mainmasts of the men-of-war in port at Shanghai, representing no less than eight nationalities. Such an occurrence is, a contemporary believes, unique in the history of Shanghai.

WE understand that Commodore Church is to pay an official visit to Canton shortly when the Government will afford him as opportunity of inspecting the works for maintaining the opening of the Back Reach, if his official engagements will permit.

Wx understand that the slow state of the market at present, says the Foochow Echo, has greatly discouraged tea manufacturers in the country. and accordingly some establishments have closed their doors for the season. A wiser step, we think could not be taken. It is no use thei making tea if they are going to lose money by

THE Wenchow Magistrate has, issued a proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of the leaders of those concerned in the recent robberies, arson, murders, and mutilation of the victims of the disturbance. \$400 are offered for the chief of the desperadoes, \$300 for the second \$200 for the third, and \$100 each for a lot of fourth-rate leaders.

AT an extraordinary meeting of the Pootung was told the boy wished to redeem a prostitute Wharf and Godown Company, held at Shanghai and take her as his second wife. Witness on Saturday week, it was decided by a large thought this absurd, as he was only two or majority. "that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & three months married. Witness did not then | Co.'s proposal to purchase the Pootung Whari know plaintiff's exact age, but knew he was still and Godowns for Tls. 300,000 be accepted by a ward of the Court. He told all this to Yung !this meeting." .. Messrs. Butterfield & Swire

saw Yung Ming Shan again until after Swire, the head of the firm of Butterfield and the civil proceedings in the Supreme Court | Swire, is to pay the Far East another visit next commenced. After speaking to Yung month. It is a noteworthy fact that this eminent Ming Shan witness also spoke to the gentleman's visits to the East, although few and plaintiff On June 17th plaintiff's mother came | far between, invariably result in the removal of complaining of her son's misconduct. The result | all unnecessary friction connected with the extensive commercial ramifications of his firm.

> WE learn that Capt. F. de Vere P. Creighton. late 4th Batt. King's Shropshire Light Infantry. has been appointed Commander of the Johore has ceased to hold that appointment. Capt. Creighton has for a year past been Chief Military. Instructor in the Royal Military College, Bangkok, and did not renew his agreement. He will shortly take up his military duties at Johore.

> THE first of a series of swimming handicaps promoted by the Victoria Recreation Club Committeetook place on Saturday afternoon last. The gold medal offered as a prize tempted eighteen into entering, including all the young "cracks," but only four faced the starter. The distance was four lengths, which were covered by the winner, Stopani, in the fair time of 3 min. 7 secs. Kennett, with nearly a length start, was a good second, Collingwood, with to sees, allowance, pressing him closely. A Veterans Race, we understand, is next on the programme.

AT Kluklang some surprise has been felt at the twenty-two young lady missionaries being ordered back to Takutang, from which the N. C. Daily News gathers that not much damage was done to their home there. But they have no man yards will be of special interest, as the Cup has with them, no experience, no knowledge of the place or language, and no calling there, for they dozen gentlemen, one of whom will doubtless Kiukiang. The Roman Catholic sisters have gone back to the city, but they are nearer at | these competitions will be postponed on account hand, they have experience, and there may be trouble when the babies they look after are of three fails to come together. brought in for inspection and payment.

A JAVA contemporary says that some excitement was caused at the last performance of Fillis's Circus by a photographer's employe going into the den of the lions with Captain Russell. The eyent was well advertised beforehand and in consequence the tent was crammed. amateur did his part very well and drank a glass of champagne with the tamer sitting on one of the lions. Mr. Fillis presented the amateur tamer with a silver tankard and promised to return to Batavia in a few weeks with his Company strengthened by a number of members of a Wild West show. He couldn't mean "the Stanley crowd, surely.

THE N. C. Dally News hears from the river ports that a good deal of surprise was felt at Hankow at H.E. Chang Chih-tung's coolness towards Admiral Richards. The Admiral notified through Mr. Chris. Gardner that he proposed to have the honour of calling on the Viceroy, and Chang Chih-tung sent back word that he should be very glad to see him. but could not return his call. At Nanking however. Admiral Richards cailed on the Vicerov. H.E. Liu Kun-yl, and the call was duly returned. It is a great stain on British prestige that nothing, so far as is known, has been done A yew days ago, says the Hupao, there was an about the barbarous murders at Wusuch.

Hongkong stocks-we name no names. The Stam Gazette says :- After a protracted hearing | province to the Capital. The Board represent in the British Consulate, the case of F. McGregor v. The Gold Fields of Siam was decided last Saturday (June 3rd) in favour of the Company. the jury adding the following terse rider to their Taotal, of whom he requested permission to ship warlous issues submitted to us, we wish to mark route for the rallway in Manchurla, and Sheng replied that he did not possess entire undertaking which has allowed such a Emperor subsequently, on the 13th of the 3rd power to grant such a request, but that it lay state of affairs to continue as has been revealed moon, turning over the report with his observaneglect of the interests of the shareholders of the Board in turn have sent extracts from the docu-

> Canton to-night (3rd, inst) to join the jubilee will; be best to fix a certain time for the auction of Monday, when a most promising com- officials to forward the money, and suggest pany, fairly moeting a public want, goes to wreck; that each province pay half the amount and ruin by sheer mismanagement if not by levied on it, before the end of the fifth moon, something worse. Years ago "The Wharf and and the remainder before the end of the Godown Company," as well as "The Sugar 'twelfth." They would like the money to be sent Crushing Company, of Cochin-China, was to the Board of Admiralty, who can receive it on standard of height or rather depth to which a suggested by memorialists that dilatory provid-Hongkong company can fall. These Companies, clal officials should be punished, in the same in effey, as some sort of a remonstrance against. such incidents of gross mismanagement on the part of Directors (1) who have the manipulation of the funds of confiding whareholders

Owing to the continuous heavy rain at Foochow during the last two months, the once-promised abundance of all fruit crops is not likely to be realized, says, the Echo. The natives do not believe that they will be as good as those of last year. Sugar cane, however, also an article of export, promises to be the best crop seen for

THE positions of the men-of-war on the Yangtze have been altered. When the Fuhwe came down river, says the Mercury of the 20th ulto;" the Inconstant and Porpoise were at Kluklang, there were two men-of-war at Wuhu, the Alacrity and Archer were at Nanking, and a British gunboat and the Palos at Chinklang. The Alacrity, with Admiral Richards on board, returned to Shanghal on the 30th ult., and left. pext day: for Nagasaki.

THE local press has not after all a monopoly of genius. The Bar possesses talent greater than even Brownle's. In a small suit before the Acting Chief Justice on the 3rd inst., his Lordship. after hearing the plaintiff's case, was thinking of dismissing it forthwith as too absurd. But counsel for the defence (plaintiff was unassisted) by talent) could not think of hiding his light, under a bushel, and insisted on going on, and, when he had finished, his Lordship said "I was very doubtful about plaintiff's case—until 1 heard your defence," and then decided for the plaintiff with costs.

DURING the erection of the telegraph lines through the province of Hunan, says the Hunan, the work was stopped in the Tsinsz district. The people, beguiled by the rumour that telegraph lines were injurious to the general welfare of the country, rose against the workmen. About 50 poles were torn up and burned. The new office. was entirely wrecked. The official deputy have ing charge of the materials was severely wounded and the soldiers and workmen all suffered more. or less at the hands of the mob. The case has been reported to the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and Sheng Taotal, of Chefoo, the Director, General of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs administration was a good feel

SATURDAY'S Gazette contains several interesting announcements, among them being that as Mr. Deme has gone home on four months' leave Mr. Horspool has been appointed acting Superinten-, dent of Police until half-pay attaches to the office. Commander Hastings, the Assistant Harbour Master, is announced as being appointed Superintendent of the Water Police a post which he is no doubt theroughly competent to occupy under ordinary circumstances, but which Forces, in succession to Capt. C. C.Newland who | seemsa little incompatible with the fact that he is at present doing the work of Harbour-Master and Assistant ditto. Either no Assistant Harbour Master is needed or the superintendence of the Water Police will be a hollow meckery.

> THE Hongkong Rifle Association competition. for the Short Range Challenge Cup and Range Spoons took place on Saturday afternoon last at Kowloon." "The distances were 200 and ::300 yards, Only four members braved the elements, and the Cup was won (for a second time) by Sergin Boyde with an raggregater score of 60. Helalso woon the 300 yards Spoon, while Sergta Mack carried off the Suoon for the shorter distance, As the shooting took place during is downpour of rain the following scores areaon the whole not at all discreditable :--

> Col. Sergt. Boyd. 11.1132 28 - Scratch :: 60: or ... wi Mack. 32 Mr. J. Anderson30

The competition next Saturday at 500 or 600 now been won twice by no less than some halfmight just as well study Chinese in safety at then carry it off finally. It may also be well to draw the attention of "Shots" to the fact that of the weather only when the required quorum

> NEWS has been received from the Chiu Sze district of Hunau Province, says the Shanghal Mercury of the arth ult, to the effect that the Chinese Telegraph Office, recently erected by a line-construction party, acting under the orders of Chang Chih-tung, has been demolished by the Hunanese, owing to the anti-foreign feeling existing in the Province. When the party of operatives got to the place in question they were surrounded by a crowd of Hunanese who behaved very menacingly, Threats and curses were freely interchanged between the parties, but at last the number of Hunanese grew so great and their appearance became so threatening. that the telegraph party appealed at last to the local officials for protection. body of soldiers was despatched to their assistance, under charge of a weivues, but by the time they reached the scene the mob had become so strong that soldiers, telegraphists. and welysen received a very rough handling. A great many of the soldiers are badly wounded. the new office was razed to the ground and some so telegraph poles burnt. No foreigners were with the party sent up to work the new office, as it was considered unsafe to send them up to Hunan just now. The Hunanese say the telegraph is a foreign invention and they will have none of it. . trade and the end of

ACCORDING to a vernacular journal the Peking Board of Revenue has forwarded a memorial construction of railroads to be sent by every that as this fund is for so important a purpose, every province must send the amount it sets aside for railway matters, punctually. Some time ago one of the Imperial princes, accom-Company by the Manager, the Secretary, and particularly the Board of Directors."

THE Marina launch takes her departure from now finite, after careful consideration, that it ment to all the high provincial officials, urging chicials who are termiss. The Board of Revenue finally prays that if their suggestions meet with his Majesty's approval, He will gradiously

the North and on the Canton River has at last been settled. Particulars are not yet satisfactory to all parties concerned have been, arrived at. It is in consequence of this, we mesume, that "Steam-boats" have advanced to

WITH reference to the English decision known as the lackson case and to the application that has been given to, it in the Magistrate's Court in Singapore, the Straits Times understands that one of the principal Malays resident In Singapore has represented to the Government that this case is likely to lead to trouble in Campong Glam. The Malay women have got to know of it, and already several of them are reported to have left their husbands while several hundreds are reported to be considering the advisability of doing so. The point of the Jackson case, it will be remembered, is that a husband has no right to detain his wife by force or to use force to restrict her movements.

MR. R. M. Little, Assistant Resident at Silam, arrived in Sandahan on May 10th in the Government cruiser Egeria, bringing with him Datu Bagenda Patch and others from Sibitu. The 'inhabitants of Sibutu having seen a surveying mark placed there by the Egeria were somewhat alarmed, and the vigilant. Spaniards were of opinion that, "something was up" and promptly hoisted the Spanish flag in the locality. Spanish flags in these waters are cheap and durable, says the B. N. B. Herald, they don't flaunt the breeze like the colored bunting of other natives, as, being made of tin, they preserve a stiff aspect, as stiff in fact as the aspect of a Castilian grandee scowling at a lemon seller, or as Don Ouixote after his encounter with the goat herds. The Sibutans love the Spanish dearly, but after the interview with His Excellency Governor Beaufort we hear it is likely they will emigrate and cast in their lot with British North Borneo.

IT is not often that we are in accord with "Biownie," but for once we concur with him when he says, speaking of the prison cells on the Victor Emanuel, that "shot drill and short commons are sufficient punishment in a hot climate, without being immured in stiffing cells on the lower deck of an old hulk sodden with bilge water, with the certainty of being struck down with fever after a week of it. That Jack must be kept in order is true enough, but not by means of a second 'black hole' of Calcutta. But if it is terrible on the Victor Emanual it is infinitely worse on transports like the Tyme and Tamar-It is a monumental disgrace to our flag. One prisoner, whom not a few in this colony will remember with friendly feelings, went home by some such vessel this year, and—well, he said was " a nameless horror that nothing but death can effece from his memory !" It will be out painful duty, before long, to investigate this "system"-if red-tape will permit-and see i this atrocious treatment is not capable amelioration.

REFERRING to the failure of Brown and Co. at Penang the Gauette says that their liabilities are not yet known, but they are variously estimated at from half a million to a million dollars. Unfortunately a number of their creditors are altogether unsecured, and to some of these the failure will be ruinous. Messrs. Brown & Co. have had a long and honourable career. The founder was among the first European settlers in Penang and in January last year the centenary of the firm was celebrated with much rejoicing. The Chamber of Commerce voted a congratulatory address, which the members went in a body to Mesars. Brown & Co.'s office to present, and Mr. Brown and Mr. Pinckney, the resident partners, gave a ball at the Town Hall to their numerous friends. Their difficulties, so soon after this auspicious event, arise chiefly, we are informed, from beavy advances against Sumatra tobacco, which has declined excessively in value, Great sympathy is felt for the different members of the firm and their families, and for their numerous creditors.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Statistics for June, 1891. In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st June 70 In-Patients admitted to Hospital during June 73 Total number treated as In-Patients 143 Of these there were: Discharged on other grounds..... Died in Hospital In-Patients remaining in Hospital on 1st July Out-Patients, new cases931 Out-Patients, return visits724 Total number of Out-Patients visits 1655 Operations.....12 Vaccinations..... Casualty cases JOHN C. THOMSON, M.A., M.B., Superintendent.

THE Tiuman explorer, Mr. Dodd, had a narrow escape from drowning on the 16th ult. He and Mr. Fenton Hill went to Tiuman by the Perse. on her last passage up, making arrangements for her to call and take them off on the who, on rising, saw a person, making for the return journey. The boat ran short of fuel and did not call, and after being on the island thirteen days, provisions began to run short. Mr. Dodd determined to run over to Rumpin in the beat. Leaving Tiuman on the 16th, the voyage across was rough and squally, but Rumpin was reached on the 16th. After spending the day with Mr, Desborough, Mr. Dodd, sailed again in the evening about eight o'clock. The night was dark and squally, a strong N. E. wind blowing, in, but pluckily stood up and fought the two When about three miles from liking the set, of one of the sails, he handed the tiller over to a Chinaman, a good sailor, and went forward. A squall seems to have struck times regained his footing, and that notwiththe boat and thrown her on her beam ends, and standing a stick which he had brought with him the water began to rush in. Mr. Dodd jumped having been broken across his shin bone. Both competition of India and Ceylon. This competition of India and Ceylon. This competition is fast ousting China tea from the control of competition is fast ousting China tea from the control of competition of India and Ceylon. This competition is fast ousting China tea from the control of competition of India and Ceylon. This competition of India and Ceylon. This competition of India and Ceylon. This competition is fast ousting China tea from the control of competition of India and Ceylon. This competition is fast ousting China tea from the competition of India and Ceylon. This competition is fast ousting China tea from the competition of India and Ceylon. This competition is fast ousting China tea from the control of the competition of India and Ceylon. This competition of India and Ceylon. This competition is fast ousting China tea from the control of the certain the sails. The first thing he saw on rising was their opponent down, but in valin, although once the sails. The first thing he saw on rising was their opponent down, but in valin, although once they had bim down on the floor flat on his back the tea exported to Colessa, and decrease of the sud the sea rough, so that some time was taken were sent for and, with the assistance of the in righting the boat after the mast had been servants, the house-breaker at the end of another taken out, and she floated just under water. The half hour was properly secured and thus placed four distributed themselves well, and by dint of hors de combat. The man was subsequently paddling and swimming, aided by the set of the removed to the Detective Station, and afterwards tide, reached the beach by three o'clock in the 'to the Central Station, whence he was removed morning, having been in the water six hours, to the hospital. We had an opportunity of seeing The boat was so strained as to be useless, so she the prisoner when in the lock up, and hi was left on the beach and the party, went to Mr. terribly swollen and battered face bore evidence the beat, except one bag, which figured by the increased consumption of Chinese tea in Great High Indian teaching the consumption of the great Unit Responsibility in High Property in the Service of the consumption of the great Unit Responsibility in the same causes that have a fine policy provails and profits as great where Mr. Kiney kindly feat him some calculate where we present the feat of which himself and the consequence of the mean and the consequence of the Desborough's again. Everything that was in to the fearful struggle he had good through.

WE are informed on very good authority that M. DE LANESSAN, the new French Governorthe long and bitterly contested opposition which | General of the Indo-China, came out by the has existed between the rival river lines both in | French mail. He will remain at Salgon over July 14th, when, accompanied by General Reste and Rear Admiral Fournier, the new commanders of forthcoming, but it is concluded that arrangements I the military and naval forces respectively of Indo-China, he will visit Annam and Tonquin

> ALL was quiet in Canton up to June 40th. H.M.S. Plemy is lying opposite the British Consulate on the Shameen, with shotted guns run out, but the Customs cruiser Ling-fing has left. The effigy of a foreigner minus his head was carried through the city a few days ago, but the vigorouslyworded proclamations issued by the Taotal seem to have stopped all that. Several foreigners who went through the city on the 10th report no

By the last trip of the steamer Normandy, says British North Borneo Herald. Mr. McGechan, representing the Bakow Syndicate, Limited, of Glasgow, arrived bringing with him a quantity of machinery for an experimental trial of extracting the tannin from the mangrove bark (tengah) so p mtiful on the Borneo coast. Pending negociations for the acquirement of a site on which to erect his machinery Mr. McGechan has stored it on the China-Borneo Company's mill premises. It is said that the Syndicate has acquired a " frontage " of 20 miles of mangrove swamps, and we wish the venture every success. Mangrove bank has long been an article of export from Borneo, being largely used for tanning ne's, &c., in China, an also for dyeing purposes.

In the Supreme Court to-day (2nd inst.) the will case, which we mentioned on Tuesday, still dragged its slow length along. Patriarchs connection with the case fifty or a hundred years ago: doddering old cripples simpering imbeciles, fair young ladies vigorous matrons, form the procession witnesses, and the Judge's notes must now have a catalogue of some hundreds of Chinese names. One aged female witness fainted to-day Whether it was from the sight of Mr. Francis in bis wig, or Mr. Leach frowning, or simply the thrilling excitement of the history of Tangs. marrying Change till all was blue-anyhow. she had to be carried out of the box, away from the court, and put under the pump. Reviving at last, she opened her eyes. "You are all right again; come back to the court and finish your story." "What! go back among those-do you mean-what, back to-no, let me die!"

MONEY must be pretty tight in British North Borneo. Last month Count Geloes sold the Ranow Estate, 5,000 acres, bought at \$3 an acre. with buildings, coolies, and 70,000 plants-quite \$70,000 worth-for \$5,000 | And yet we read in the Sandakan Herald that, as it goes to press, "a large portion of the crop of tobacco raised in the country during the year 1800 has left, or leaving for the home markets, whence we hope to soon hear good advices of its quality and the prices it has fetched in open competition. The crop of the past year 1800 should prove a good one both for quantity and quality. The crop of 1880 was produced under adverse conditions, the year being remarkable for its heavy rainfall, the flooded state of the principal rivers, and the consequent bad health which unfortunately prevailed among the coolies. In 1800 all these adverse conditions were changed. The planters have had fine weather, and in general floods have been unknown, while the whole of the estates in the territory situated on both the east and west coasts have liberally contributed to make up the owola-some twenty thousand piculs-of first class tobacco which will speedily be sampled in the European markets."

ANOTHER of the links which bind the present to the past was severed on the 30th ulto, when Mr. David McCulloch crossed the 'Border,' The deceased gentleman has been well known in the East for the last 23 years, and was looked upon as one of the land-marks of Hongkong, where he bag for a moment. The pressure is hand pres- them, and moreover taxes the trade out of all had spent an almost continuous residence of sure, s.e., the quantity of tea dust required is proportion to what it can stand. Foreigners 20 years. Mr. McCulloch came out to Shang- placed in a bag, and after being steamed is are helpless; bound down by treaty prohibitions in the midst of universal darkness, reflecting hai in the year '68 and there joined Messrs. | poured into a wooden mould, and is pressed to | from working inland, they sit sad and disgusted Turner & Co. He stayed but a short time the required consistency by blows from a with the firm, however, and went to try his heavy mailet wielded by one of the labourers. fortune on his own account in Japan. In '71 he The cost of the common ten dust is between came to Hongkong and again joined Turner 11d, and 11d, per pound. The cost of manufac-& Co., and remained in their service until the ture, export duty, packing, &c., about doubles last. In his younger days Mr. McCulloch the price; so that the cost on board ship for was a man of fine physique and constitution, and export from here amounts to, say, rad, per ib. was well known in the local sporting as well as in (sic.) About 300 lbs. to 400 lbs. of brick tea go to a the commercial world. For many years he raced | basket made of light bamboo. Two baskets in connection with Mr. Kerfoot, Hughes, and form a camel load. Brick tea is in bulk about latterly with Mr. C. H. Hutchings. The absence one-sixth of ordinary tea. Formerly much of the of "Mr. Mouat's" yellow jacket and black cap | brick tea reached Urga by going up the Han will make a gap in the galas of the local turf river, and thence through the Ning-nsia gate in rather difficult to fill. Mr. McCulloch was a the great wall of China. In 1890 all the brick native of Ardwell, in "the Stewartry of Kircudbright and belonged to a very old family. The immediate cause of death was a stoppage of the action of the heart. Deceased was about gr years of age. Requiescat in pace. His funeral, which was largely attended by a thoroughly representative body of residents, took place at Happy Valley on the following afternoon.

THE Penang Gazette reports a pretty little set-to between a thief and two Englishmen, the other day. About 4.15 a.m. a Boyanese broke into the house of Mr. J. MacFarlane, the Inspector of Weights and Measures, in Farquhar Street. The burgler, who is a muscular and a powerful looking individual, effected his entry through the bath room window. Mrs. MacFarlane was the first to notice the man's presence, when she screamed. The noise roused her husband hall, to whom he gave chase, at the same time shouting to his friends to stop him. Mr. Ryan caught the Boyanese just as he was running through his room in order to make his way out but no sooner had he caught him than the thic dealt him a smart blow on his left chin with hi fist which fairly staggered bim. By this lime MacFarlane had come up but, in spite of the odds against him, the Boyanese would not give gentlemen. Blow, after blow was rapidly exchanged on both sides and, though many times the burglar was knocked down, he as than

shipped to Malta's shores after the most approved method of "demonstration." When "Beaky." as some irreverent ones would have it, "did a considerable deal of bounce," and when after a very pleasant stay these dusky warriors, after a furious on-slaught on the apparently not too unwilling hearts of Malta's fairest daughters and a good time generally, embarked peaceably again for their own country to the voluminous piping of the "fairest daughters" aforesaid, and returned to the bosoms of their proper families, from whom no doubt they have to this day concealed the peculiar kind of music which bade them "God speed" while it would fondly have had them stay, We may expect, our Allahabad correspondent telegraphs us, to bear shortly of the formation of a regiment in India, composed of Punjabl Mahomedaus, for defence duty at Hongkong, as the question, which has for some time been under consideration at the War Office, appears now to be definitely settled. It is a long time since the Indian sepoy was associated with China. "In the wars of the "forties" and again in the "sixtles," he assisted in avenging outraged British honour and teaching John Chinnman that treaties were not made by Englishmen for the express purpose of being broken by the other party. In those days it was the much abused Madrassi that was utilised: it is to be the Punjabl that is now to be made a permanent defender of our interests and our property at Hongkong. The idea is no doubt an excellent one from an "Expenses" point of view, but if it is to be in return for that "Military exaction" which the colony has been talking so much about lately, it remains to be seen what the irate unofficial members will have to say. But rave the private member how he may it involves a principle which is eminently sound at bottom, and which we hope to see more largely applied yet. We have excellent fighting material in India, second to none in the world perhaps; we do not make as much use of it as we might, because it might not do to have an undue preponderance of armed and trained natives in this country just yet a while, because the native is but human, and not yet too wise, by results, the crop this year amounting to 46,000 and it is human to fall before temptation ! But half-chests, as compared with 67,033 half-chests there is no such argument against our using in the previous year—smaller than it has been this excellent and no doubt perfectly loyal for upwards of thirty years. Thanks, however, material in places like Hongkong for instance, to speculation in America, caused by the silver where it will be of the utmost service to us, but | question, which created a temporary demand -no harm. The great consideration will be that | for low class teas, the average price obtained we shall thus release a proportionate number of was this year good, being \$14 c.94 per picul, as British soldiers for service in India, where they compared with \$12 c.60 per picul in the previous are much more likely to be wanted at a moment's | year, showing a fair profit to the grower and native notice than in any other part of the Empire just | middleman. This has probably given the now ; and have the satisfaction of knowing that we | downward course of the trade a temporary check, have replaced them with fighting men in every | as the grower, knowing nothing of the American way worthy to take their place, while at the | Silver Bill and the consequent speculation it same time we have relieved India of so much | his produce in the States, will acting under the possibly inflammable material. There is another | delusion that there has been a genuine demand point too which is not unworthy perhaps of care- for his article, produce more of it next year, and ful consideration in this connection. If this more also of worse quality. This is about all principle of garrisoning our outlying Colonies that is needed to finish the trade. Ten years with troops from India, officered by men lent ago a crop of 200,000 half-chests of Amoy from the Staff Corps, is to be all largely resorted | Colongs realised \$18 per picul; this year to, would it not go a great way towards solving a crop of 45,000 half-chests realised \$1/ the Eurasian difficulty to recruit a certain pro- c.94 per picul. Were there any real demand portion of them from this class? A certain for the tea this year's small crop should proportion of the most troublesome portion of the have commanded a far higher proportionate Eurasian community is of course unfit for the price. Here, as elsewhere, the Chinese have to purpose; but there is still a large balance of good stuff left which would do excellently well. The matter is worth considering.

THE TEA TRADE OF CHINA

The report for 1800 by Mr. C. Gardner, H.B.M. Consul at Hankow, contains the following interesting account of the tea trade there :-Under the heading brick tea the Imperial Maritime Customs class what are really two commodities which resemble each other in being shaped like bricks, and in being made of tea. The first is made of tea dust, and is consumed in Russian Siberia. The Tea dust brick is made from common tea dust, and adheres by ment discountenances all enlightened methods pressure after being steamed in a cotton cloth of preparation, did the people wish to adopt tes exported from this through the imperial teamen with a very heavy stock-say 80,000 maritime customs went by steamer to Tientsin, whence it found its way—the tea dust brick tea | they have since sold at comparatively low rates. to Russian Siberia, and other brick tea to Mongolia-through the Chang-chia gate in the satisfactory, as the large amount carried over in great wall (Kalgan).

In Mongolia, where the nomad population of the summer demand was mostly speculative, and herdsmen have little use for money, their tents, that the effective demand for consumption in clothing, food, and temples being supplied by the United States-the tive index of the their flocks, brick tea forms a standard of value | trade's prosperity-is certainly not on the and convenient medium of exchange, as it is in universal demand for food. A brick, or half a qualified to judge, namely the importers in the up in a small bundle under his arm. brick of tea, is placed in a copper coffee-pot- States, it is rapidly decreasing. The quality of looking vessel and boiled up with mutton fat and this year's crop showed some slight improvement, in training this "boy," though success was conbutter, and the food is caten hot in a liquid although it is unsatisfactory to note that the siderably retarded at first by the fact that neither

must be warming and nutritious. packed in the shape of logs, which weigh from | September onwards. of packing and of freight.

tion. This diminution is progressive. The that last year there was a considerable decrease 1888, 77,452,441 lbs.; 1887, 84,566,084 lbs.; 1890 was 24,665,600 lbs. This was a decrease

1886, 90,232,956. and improved land transit in Russis, causing tea that formerly went to London for Russian consumption to go to Odessa. There has at the situation confirmed by any general lightness of he acquired this latter accomplishment. It has the habit of bursting into uncontrollable would fill volumes, however, to tell all I did for Russia of tea exported from this, and a decreased. They see Russian buyers plunging at all the this boy. Briefly, I taught him the whole friends and my deep disgust. He is perfectly consumption of it in Great Britain. Small as the crack teas at almost any cost, and even buying duty of boy," with special addends and cordinate of the exported from this to London was up in London what they have not been able to gends of my own.

during 1890, very little even of that small amount secure at Hankow 1. so that though teamen The work of education went on systematically, breaking the secure of the basic of any order to gends of my own. was consumed in Great Britain ; most of it was cannot fail to recognise that the class of teas sold in London for the Russian market. The de- not drunk in Russia no longer fetch the prices

strength of the Indian tea and its cheapness. and the flavour of the Ceylon tea, will more and more commend them to the Russian retailer as profitably to be mixed with the Chinese teas.

The advantages Indian and Cevion tea growers have over those in China may be recited as follows :-- 1st, greater command of capital and, facility of obtaining loans at a lower rate of interest; 3rd, freedom from lekin, octroi, and export duty; 4th, command of a better and cheaper labour market; 5th, command of chemical and agricultural knowledge : 6th, better acquaintance with tastes and requirements of purchasers; 7th, easier modes of transport; Bth, great nearness to countries that purchase; oth. enormous public works facilitating irrigation in dry seasons, and preventing floods in wet seasons; 10th, large size of ten estates; 11th, better machinery. Against all these advantages of the Indian and Ceylon grower China possesses one advantage, and that is, that the Chinese tea-grower, working for his own hand instead of for wages, brings often greater care and more industry to the task. Experience takes the place of science, and he is able to produce a finer flavoured tea than has yet been produced in India.

A noteworthy feature in the tea trade of 1800 has been that some of the Russian and British merchants here have sent skilled agents to the ten-firers in the interior to teach them how to select leaves and fire the tea, so as specially to suit the Moscow market. The chops thus produced have sold so well in Russia that doubtless this year this operation will be extended.

From Amoy Consul Forrest writes :-The following table shows the relation borne by the export of tea this year to that is

Amoy Oeleng ... 1,274,432 lbs... r.030,510 lbs... a,518,502 lbs.

fermosa Oolong 13.081,361 lbs... 25.56s, 249 lbs... 16, 309,502 lbs.

Total14,355,793 lbs....14,321,66: lbs....20,028,106 lbs. The anticipation expressed in my report for last year, that there would be a large reduction in the supply of Amoy Oolong, has been verified learn that they no longer monopolise the tea trade of the world, and that a discriminating public in Europe and America will not, with so many markets open to them, continue to pay s good price for a notoriously bad product. In other Chinese ports. India and Ceylon have brought the lesson home; for Amoy, Japan has become the schoolmaster. Her export to America is advancing rapidly, while that Amoy, her competitor in the United States, gradually and steadily declines. The Japanese use enlightened methods of preparation, and try how well they can make tea, while their excise and export duties are moderate. The Chinese meet a falling-off in demand by producing each recurring year a worse article; while their Govern-

the trade in which they are interested. Formosa Oolongs,-This product has likewise consequent disturbance of trade in the United States. The season for Formosa teas opened very hopefully, and, up to the end of September, unusually high prices were obtained in America; but then a check came, and, when a stringent money market put an end to speculation, this therein here was practically stopped during the last quarter of the year, leaving the Chinese half-chests (3,500,000 lbs.) -on their hands. This The state of the trade cannot be considered China at the end of the year would indicate that

Is packed thus from motives of economy, both that Amoy's share in the tea trade of the world and coached him in the nomenclature narrow risk of being forgotten for life.

is gradually and surely decreasing.

MY SIAMESE "BOYS."

I am neither a proud father nor a fond mother

yet I possess a "boy." I am writing however.

from the Far East, where a "boy" is not neces-

early the young male of the human genus, but is a domestic of all ages ranging from checky fifteen to wary and deceitful fifty. In some cases a "boy" is a girl, but this form is rare. and is never seen-or rather, to speak correctly ought never to be seen-in bachelor establish ments. The existence and necessity of " boys! strikes a newcomer in the East very forcibly On landing, he makes his way to the hotel, where he finds the entrance and verandah blocked ur by a crowd of people perspiring in long chairs with their legs in the air. They are all yelling "boy," "bo-oy" at the top of their voice, and at every yell a white clothed obseculous Asiatic rushes forward with a whisky and soda or a gin sling." Our newcomer, after enduring this deafening din for some time, and having a drink himself not to seem unsociable. slips out and goes to call on an old acquaintance Arrived at the door of the white and green painted chateau, he peers round for the bell There is none to be seen, and nothing that appears to be a substitute for that indispensable article. He gazes disconsolately through the wide-open doors and windows, and listens intently to the dreamy humming of the countless insects circling about the flower pots, and the intermittent snorting of a somnolent dog suffering from troubled dreams in a cool corner of the verandah. While he is meditating whether to my young protege had coolly entered the service nummel the door with his stick or violently assault the harmless dog, he is relieved from his dilemma by the arrival of another caller. wastes no time in vain looking around for in- and it was very hard that he should reap where visible inhabitants; but, while he is yet afar of lifts up his voice and makes the welkin ring with prolonged and repeated yells of "Boy, bo-cy!" No. I is very much startled by this unceremonious proceeding: but handing in his card to the yellow-skinned, oblique-eyed Asiatic, who now shuffles up in double quick time he is soor shaking hands with his old friend. He is only scated three minutes, however, and just warming into an interesting chat about the good old times in dreary, foggy England, when he is again suddenly startled by his host leaning back in chair, taking a good long breath, and bursting fully according to his lights, though he would forth into a series of earpiercing howls for the "boy." The yellow-skinned oblique-eyed Asiatic appears again, this time with the inevit able array of golden-coloured decanters in Japanese tray. There may be occasions to call him up again several times in the course of the interview, to pick up a book or handkerchief, or to hand the visitor a light for his clear, which of course, no free-born European would dream, of doing for himself. As the "boy " always appears to be dead and buried in some subterranear regions, the number and intensity of howls-not to mention intercalary maledictions-necessary to procure his resuscitation and reappearance impresses the new arrival with a profound sense

of the importance of this individual. The state of helpessness to which some Europeans are reduced by the ministrations their "boys," strikes him at first as strange and funny; but, within a week after he has settled down in his own house, with a small tribe of boys" about him, he feels that goo in the shade and a heavy lunch are not compatible with lifting articles from the floor or helpin oneself to matches. He comes to the conclusion that "boys" are a set of lazy devils, who are only preserved from utter ruin by being kept on

the move all day long. This conclusion I beg to endorse after two years' varied experience of "boys" of many nationalities, dispositions, and ages. During my first eighteen months' residence in Bangkok. had a particularly bad run of luck in ! boys," and more specimens passed through my hands in that time than the average resident. experience of in eighteen years. It was more aggravating because having heard discreditable tales about other "boys" I had detercredit alike on his master and himself. I was spectators of the heavy taxation and blind going to have a model "boy," and I began at adhesion to obsolete methods which are killing the beginning by engaging the services of a smart-looking youth of fourteen, fresh from the homefold, and innocent of all been affected by the silver question, and the tricks of the trade. 'He was christened' Chun or Joyful, and was a pretty little boy with the smile of a cherub. I meant to train up this youth carefully to be my support and solace in old age. He was of mixed parentage very mixed. His father was a Slamese and an old "boy" while his mother was the product went almost out of demand, and business | daughter of a Chinese pawnbroker by a Burmese wife. This strain of Chinese blood accounted for the tiny pigtail, the wide blue trousers, and soft noiseless shoes, which the little fellow word. He called himself a Chinaman-not so much. I suppose, out to respect to his grandfather, but because the Chinese have certain privileges and immunities in Siam which ordinary Siamese subjects do not possess, and which our sharp friend hoped to claim by growing a pigtail After the preliminaries of wages and clothes had been discussed and settled through an interpres ter. Mr. Joyful went off and returned next mornincrease. Indeed, if we may believe those best ling with all his worldly goods and chattels done

Then my troubles began. I spared no effort condition. On the cold highlands such food Chinese are shipping a new class of low grade of us understood a word of what the other said. tes from Formoss, which is spoiling the reputs- I fell back on pantomime, which was amusing Just lately a new commodity has come on the tion of the product. During the speculative to onlookers, but very unproductive in results; of drinks and how they were to be concected. The export of black tea shows a great diminu- Acting Consul Hopkins, of Kiukiang, reports I expounded the science, of polishing boots, him, with nothing special to remark, unless that and demonstrated the essential differences export during the past five years has been as in the export both of green tes, and of tea dust, between pumps, boots, tennis shoes, and slippers, ably scarce; "Boys"; cannot resist pillering follows :- 1890, 69,342,334 lbs.; 1889, 75,740,133; leaf, and brick tea. The report of black teas in when and where they were to be used, and how those, articles, apparently, As they never they were to be cleaned. I worried out my life I fouched anything more valuable, I began to look on the previous year's figures of 2,670,792 lbs., in impressing upon him that punctuality is the at these abstractions as part of their ways. The reason of this decrease has been the and of 2,213,334 lbs. on the average expert of soul of business," procrastination the thief of a One bright genius conshone his common-place

too no slipshod, and no playing, for it was a him of his habit of surreptitious giggling, by serious task. I kept a "fine" book, in which making at meals the most autounding and face.

Feb. 12.—Breaking coolie's head with bamboo stake..... 5

. 13.—Smoking my favourite Havannahs. 12 ". 15.-Found asleep on the dining table, 8 But these reminiscences are too melancholy to go on with. Indeed, the "fine" book had to be given up in a short time, because under its regimen Mr. Joyful was always in debt to his master. Broomstick was more effective and Estisfactory.

In the course of three or four months under this careful training my "boy" began to have a correct notion of what a "boy" ought to be. He became acquainted with all my little " fads," and leathed to anticipate my wishes. He knew all the dute and ins of a foreign wardrobe, and gave up wearing my singlets. He waited very deftly: at table, and looked so sweet and pretty with his shaven pate, smooth checks, and lustrous brown eyes, that he was the admiration of all friends that came to dinner. I took deep pride in him, and congratulated myself that my trouble had not been thrown away."

One fine morning, however, after paying him his monthly wages, and telling him that I would soon increase them, as he was a very good little fellow, he respectfully asked two days! holiday, to be present at the cremation of his old grandmother. This modest request was granted with the greatest goodwill. The two days longthened yout into two weeks and Mri Hoyful adid not verturn ... Le began to think the old lady must be uncommonly tough! Inquiries were made, and it was discovered that of Jones in the next compound and was receiving twice as much wages as he had from me. Now Jones was a man I had never been able to bear. had sown. That was my first and last attempt to train a model "boy."

My next specimen was a full grown Siamese, who rejoiced in the name of Frank Face. He was a wild-looking animal at first sight, with his stubbly black hair standing up on end like a blacking brush, but after I had clothed him in decent white clothes; and he had helped himself liberally to my restorative pomade, and tried to clean his black teeth with my toothbrushes. he appeared presentable. He was a wellmeaning, if stupid soul, and served me faithpersist in assuming that my singlets and handkerchiefs: were /: common property. He had some knowledge of the duties of "boy," and was always auxious to please : so anxious indeed that on receiving an order he would rush off before he quite understood it. He had consequently to return after a long interval, and sheepishly ask what was wanted. He then generally got more than he wanted. He bad's curious habit at first of carefully replacing in the same position any article that I might toss about Coming back, for lustance, from some festive gatherings, my boots, clothes, stick, and hat would be flung about the room on backs of chairs or odd corners. in that pell-mell confusion which is delightful to bachelor feelings at three in the morning. My faithful: "boy" would pick them up next day. clean and replace them with absolute precision. He had a craze for sending clothes to the wash, whether clean or dirty, and frequently sent all my flannels out just when I had engaged myself for tennis. More annoying was the habit of going off to the market place to indulge in a long "confab " with his bosom' friends with the cupboard: Reys in his pocket: It was precisely on these occasions that an unusual number of friends would, drop in, burnt, up with thirst, and dying for a whisky, and sods. I was just breaking him of these and various other little habits, when he got involved in a police case. According to his version he was peacefully contemplating a street scuffle, when two native policemen bore down on him and carried him off to court, where a day was set down for his trial ... He came to me to take good-bye, and said he was going to enrol himself in the service of some powerful prince, tunder whose ægis he hoped to defy judge, and

After Frank Face came such a rapid succession of "boys" that I now forget their individual merits or demerits. I gave up Slamese and tried Chinese. These latter compose the majority of the "boys" of European residents. and, strange enough, all half from the out-of-theway island of Hainan. Their native tongue has a terrible sound, only surpassed by the awful Slamete they pick up in a year or two. As a rule they are honest, but they take what they consideration due perquisites and commissions Their looks are the reverse of pleasing; but they, are more active and energetic than the Siamese. and, though usually stigmatised as "beasts," they have contrived to make themselves indispensable in Bangkok. I parted with one man because he wished to set up shop with his brother; with another because he was hopelessly. deaf in one care and had to be turned round before he could hear anything. He had taken care, when being engaged, to stand with the working car towards me. A third had to pack up in a week, as he could understand no language even with two good ears (and sundry kicks) and spoke a gibberish which no human being could comprehend, A fourth fell sick, and, as all my family medicines, including Eno's Fruit Salt were of no avail. he departed to his friends to diet himself on decoctions of snakes, tigers claws, and monkeys' eyes. The fifth was more unfoitunate than any of his predecessors, My mess pariner missed a gun, almost as good his new, and a cashbox containing specie to the value of £10, and the luckless Chinese was blamed for the theft, mainly, I fear, because of his more than usually evil looks. He was Hankow market, to which the Customs give the period prices obtained were very satisfactory to till I made brandishing the broomstick part of bundled off to the Slamese authorities, and when name of log tea. It is an inferior tea with stalks | the Chinese middlemen here, but not so from the performance. Then my little pupil picked | next. I saw him, a few weeks afterwards, he was up his object lessons with surprising alacrity. passing along the street, chained in a line with 8 lbs. to 80 lbs. each log. The tea is wrapped Reviewing the trade generally, I gather that I taught him to fold clothes like a London tailor, twenty, other convicts, half naked and filthy. in the leaves of the "bambusa latifolis," and but for the silver question, and the speculative to put stude in a shirt, to sew on buttons, how On seeing me, the poor wretch threw up his then reduced in bulk by binding round the log excitement created thereby, 1890 would have to arrange my writing desk, what books hands, prayed and wept for mercy. A short with lengths of split hamboo. This log tea is been a most discouraging year, and that when to dust, and what to let alone. I initiated letter procured his speedy liberation, just as it sent to the Chinese ports for consumption, and trade resumes its normal course it will appear | him into the mysteries of waiting at table, had his imprisonment. But he had run a One or two common-place "boys ? succeeded

singlets and handkerchiefs became uncomfort.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

· A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 3rd last. There were present :-- H. E. Major-General Digby Barker, Officer Administering the Government, Mr. W. M. Goodman (Acting Colonial Secretary) Mr. A. J. Leach (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. S. Brown (Surveyor-General); Mr. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Registrar-General); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. J. J. Keswick, T. H. Whitehead, P. Ryrie, and Ho Kal.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A CHINESE CONSUL FOR HONGKONG.

The Colonial Secretary laid before the Council the following despatch respecting the appointment of Mr. Tso Ping Lung, as Chinese Consul at Hongkong :--

> DOWNING STREET. 21st May, 1891.

SIR.-With reference to my despatch No. 50 of the 26th of March last, I have the honour to inform you that the question of the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong has been further considered and, in view of representations made on behalf of the Chinese Minister at this Court, Her Majesty's Government have agreed to the appointment of Mr. Tso-Ping Lung, at present Chinese Consul at Singapore, to be Consul at Hongkong, for one year, on the understanding that he should be withdrawn at the end of that time if the appointment should be found not to work well.

I.bave, etc.,

KNUTSFORD, To the Officer Administering the Government

The Colonial Secretary also submitted to the Council two financial minutes from the Officer Administering the Government recommending the Council to vote a sum of \$5,640, to cover certain increases to salaries, in excess of the Estimates for i891, and \$2,800, being amount required for the printing and binding of 200 copies of a concise edition of Ordinances of

Hongkong, from 1844 to 1890. The Hon. T. H. Whitehead asked the following questions :---

z. What is the total estimated expenditure of the Government under the head of salaries for the year 1801 on the basis of the in creased pay and allowances sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's Despatches dated 3rd April last, and

. Will the Honourable the Surveyor General lay upon the table a statement showing what has been done, and how much money has been spent up to date in connection with the reconstruction of the Praya Bridge over Bowrington Canal, and improvements on Recreation Ground at Happy Valley, for which the Council voted \$32,000 in the Estimates for Extraordinary, Public, Works

Will the Government lay upon the table copy of their letter conveying the thanks of the Hongkong Government for the services rendered by the Chinese Admiral Fong and his Officers in tracking and bringing to trial and condign punishment the Namea pirates

The Colonial Secretary said in reply to the first question that the total amount was \$756,086 In reply to the second question he might point out before answering it, that there were two distinct estimates passed by the Council, one for Bowrington Canal, and the other for the improvement of the Happy Valley recreaground. The \$32,000 applied only to With that preface, his answer was as follows:-Iron-work had been receive the bridge, amount expended un to date. The following some had been spent on the recreation ground !-during 1800, 26,272; up to May 31, 3,113; making a total of \$10,385. In reply to the third question, he was directed by Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to reply that it was inexpedient and unusual to lay on the table letters of that description, and the Government saw no reason to do so on this occasion.

Chinese Kowloon Gambling, Mr. Whitehead then moved the resolutions

of which he had given notice. He said :-Notwithstanding your Excellency's assurance at the last meeting of Council that this question of public gaming houses in Chinese Kowloon is exercising the serious attention of the. Government I think it well to move the resolutions of which I have given notice. It may seem hardly necessary to do so, but my object in bringing them forward in this Council is to help if possible, to strengthen the hands of the Government by getting public opinion to also move in the matter. The Press, I think, may safely be regarded as one of the greatest power the present age, and no doubt the local and other newspapers in China will warmly take up this most important subject, as gambling Chinese Kowloon is a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of the Colony and must tend to render inoperative. recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling. In this way the matter will come before H.E. the Canton Viceroy, and the Ministers of the Tsung Li Yamen at Pelding much more simply and much more directly than through the usual diplomatic channel in which prolonged delays so often flourish, I visited Chinese Kowloon City two evenings ago with a number o Naval and Military officers, Hongkong Govern ment officials, and other friends. We found fully half a dozen's gambling houses in full swing, and other gambling : houses in the course erection. We were informed that the local \$30,000 per annum from tolerating these hot should be satisfied that the proper steps were bods of vice in opposition to the laws of China, being taken. The existence of such dens is as much a source Mr. Keswick said that having heard the of danger and loss to this Colony as was the semarks made by the preceding speakers, and existence formerly of opium, and sait emuggling his Exchilescy's statement, he begged tosay that in Hongkong to the Imperial Government of for his part to should be perfectly satisfied to China: On their urgent appeal we have taken | leave the matter in proper hands extraordinary stops to put a stop to such The amendment was then put and carried by smuggling. We passed an ordinance to regulate the official vote, plus hir. Reswick's reight to the sale of opium, we send the Chinese Imperial the sale of opium, we send the Chinese Imperial Customs daily returns of the movement of opium in the Colony, and we prevent funks and beats from leaving the harbour during the night. We do all this in the exclusive interests of the Chinese Government, and to the no small inconvenience of our merchants and traders. On the same principle the Chinese Imperial Govern ment cannot refuse to enforce its own laws in its own territory bordering on and adjacent; to our wery shores when this Colony, suffers seriously, Pension Ordinance of 1890 passed of its first from the breach of those laws. Their refusal to so interfere could not but be regarded as an unneighbourly and a most unfriendly act towards a friendly power. Under the circumstances i therefore move

has been for some time past a very serious cause of annoyance and injury to the inhabitants of this Colony and tends to render inoperative recent legislation in Hongkong against gambling.

2. That the Government be requested to move the Chinese authorities with a view to the entire suppression of public gambling, and gambling houses at Chinese Kowloon.

Mr. Ryrie begged to second the resolutions moved by his hon, friend. He thoroughly agreed with what had been said of the injury which these gambling houses produced. Through them every encouragement was given people to gamble there-launches were provided, and even refreshments as well. The houses could not do anything but harm, and the suppression of them would undoubtedly be most beneficial. He would also mention that there was another place where gambling was carried on-he had ween it not long ago-a small willage just outside the Cosmopiltan Docks, where at the time he saw it the workmen from the docks used to go and risk all their pay. He thought that that place also should be looked to.

He had not seen it recently, but was informed that cit still existed. Gambling was carried on at Macao, and could not be suppressed there of course; but it only made more attractive to the gambler to have a place at his door, and a gambling house at Kowloon could work his ruln in very much shorter time than at Macao. On these grounds he seconded the resolutions with great pleasure.

Dr. Ho Kai rose to support the resolutions. He thought that if the Colony were to move in the matter there was no doubt that the suppression of gambling in Chinese Kowloon would guickly be stopped. It would be no hardship if the Council were to ask the Chinese Government to maintain and enforce its own laws. He thought all members of the Council were aware that the Chinese Government and Chinese laws strictly forbade gambling in any form whatsoever, except the one form known as Weising lotteries. At present the Weising was farmed out to lottery farmers at Canton. Al other forms of gaming were illegal. Therefore he did not think it would cause any hardship ask the Chinese authorities to comply with this request. But at the same time, he should say, very energetic action would have to be taken before gambling could be suppressed over there. There: was no doubt, it was a matter of public notoricty, that a very large revenue was derived by the officials at Kowloon City from the gambling houses. They had to pay a certain amount every day for the privilege of keeping gambling houses against law. To suppress them would be to abolish this revenue, and would require very energetic action indeed, he should say, to induce them to enforce the law in that respect. However, it was undoubtedly injurious to

Colony to have gambling dens so close at hand, and as this Colony was suppressing gambling as far as possible, it was simply driving the trade—if it might be called a trade—over to Kowloop. He did not think the Chinese Governface of the unanimous recommendation of this Council, would wish or would be justified in permitting longer continuance of this system of gambling houses over there. He thought also that little inquiry would show that most the gambling house keepers at Kowloon were resident in this Colony, and those who had been accustomed to keep such places here until the Ordinance came into force, had all gone across to open new houses in Kowloon. For these reasons he cordially supported the resolutions.

On the suggestion of the Colonial Secretary was agreed to take the two motions separately n order of number.

The Colonial Secretary understood the very natural desire on the part of the hon, member who introduced the resolution, with the object putting an end to the evil; which undoubtedly exist in Kowloon City. The colony had recently acquired, if he might say so, a new broom, and was sweeping its own house very clean ; and so it was natural therefore to ask its neighbours over the border to do the same The hon, member had by his resolution fully called public attention to the matter, and there, he thought, as far as action in this Council was concerned, the matter might cease. He therefore begged to move, as an amendment to the first motion. "that it is inexpedient that this resolution be passed by this Council." He did not wish for a moment to suggest that the did not exist, nor that no action should be taken there were proper methods for putting requests to an independent country.

The Registrar General seconded the amendment. While quite agreeing with the remarks made by the mover of the resolution, as to the evils existing, he was of oninion that it would be more effective to act through the proper constitutional, channels, and any, outside action would only hinder the progress of negotiations.

Mr. Whitehead pointed out that neither of the resolutions said or suggested that the Government should adopt any unusual course—simply "that the Chinese authorities be moved," through the proper channels of course. Air of

His Excellency—We are speaking now with reference to the first resolution, which is an abstract resolution.

The amendment was then put and carried by the official vete, six to four.

The second resolution being moved and

The Colonial Secretary moved an amendment that this resolution is unnecessary and inexpe dient." His Excellency had already said (at the last meeting) that the government had the matter, in consideration, and that was sufficient.

The Registrar-General seconded the smendment. He also thought the Council should be satisfied with the Acting Governor's statement. vMr.dRyrie-Perhapsadthe "Government" will nform the Council what steps have been taken! t is a very vague sort of statement, simply that stops have been taken."

His Excellency repeated that the prope steps had been taken but he considered that in such a delicate matter details should not Chinese Authorities derive a revenue of about | made public. (2 He, thought that the Council

THE AFFORESTATION ESTIMATE. ... The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that the estimate of Mr. Ford for the planting and rearing of trees in 1892 and 1893 be approved Mr. Ryris seconded, and it was agreed to

ALIE ONICHEMA A Bill to amend the Widows! and Orphans!

The Acting ! Attorney-General! moved ! the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to license the present Church of the Immanulate Conception) for the offebration of I. That the existence of gambling houses in | marriages from the time of the opening," He Chinese Kowloon and the totalion of said that the new Roman Catholic Cathedral

was unknown, all marriages hitherto celebrated there were quite valid.

The Bill passed its second and third readings. "SHORT-SELLING " CHILDREN.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill entitled."An Ordinance to amend The Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, 1800." He said the object was to introduce certain amendments, one or two of which had been suggested by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and one or two which had been omitted through an oversight. The Secretary of State suggested that anyone detaining girls for imm ral purposes by threats of legal preceedings of any kind should be liable to punishment just as if the detention were forcible. Then it was desired to re-introduce the clause formerly existing by which the Registrar-General or his officers could, on suspicion that it was a "sly" brothel, enter any house and arrest any inmates without a warrant. That power was most necessary, as at present it was very difficult to identify the inmates so as afterwards arrest them. The other proposed amendment he left a better authority on the subject .- Mr. Stewart-Lockhart-to explain. The Registrar-General seconded the reading

He explained that it was intended to deal with an evil known as fong oak kap-"flying the white pigeon." That consisted in parents selling their children and then afterwards coming forward and claiming them again, under threats of appealing to the authorities. People who would sell their children at all were not fit persons, to have the custody of them, and indeed the purchasers were generally more likely to treat the children well. If they did not then the Registrar-General had power to remove them. He saw a leader on the subject on a local native paper only a fewdays up; cases were continually occurring, and t was difficult to bring offenders within the etter of the law.

Mr. Ho Kai, who supported the Bill, described at length the mode in which the offence was committed. He said that although the practice of buying children was contrary to English law it obtained universally in China. and in itself was not objectionable, the female children being well-treated as domestic servants, and generally being bought as wives when 17 of 18 years old. The amendment proposed would not legalise selling, but it would prevent unnatura parents from preying on the purchasers.

.The Bill was then read, and extended so as to protect children of either sex.

THE SHARE BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED.

The Acting Colonial Secretary said that the next business was the second reading to the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Law in respect of the sale of shares in Companies registered under the Companies Ordinances 1865 to 1886 and in other Joint Stock Companies." The Council would recollect that at the last meeting he moved the adjournment of the debate on the Bill ; he therelore desired now to make a few remarks upon it He would first point out the exact position of the Council towards the Bill as it stood. They had heard the able speech of the counsal for the opponents of the Bill, and the arguments of the unofficial members. Now it was for them to consider what the Bill really was, because he was of opinion that some misconception had arisen as to its character. The Bill did not propose to make the contracts of the short-seller illegal-it would be no offence, were the Bill passed, to sell short, or for a "bear" to sell shares he did not possess—it only said " All contracts shall be null and void unless the numbers of the shares, or the name of the registered holder are inserted." In order to appreciate the difference between rendering a transaction illegal and making it null and wold he showed that "bulling" and "bearing! amounted to nothing more or less than a bet. A man would bet, say, that on the 1st Decembe Banks, for instance, would have risen tempoints, or that they would be ten points lower. Suppose that instead of doing so two gentlemen made s wager on the same point-that would not be an illegal transaction, but it would be one that the law-courts would not recognise, if either side refused to pay. The Bill under consideration relegated short-selling to the same region, People imagined that terrible penalties would be inflicted auvone who sold short, without puting all the details required on the contract. The learned counsel who addressed the House at the last meeting then made admissions that were somewhat unexpected, when he said that great speculative evils had existed in this Colony to which it was desirable/to put an end, he said, that Bill would not do it. He submitted that it was only people who bought for rise who were ruined. But, (resumed the Acting Colonial Secretary) if there were no sellers there could be no buyers. If those people who bought were ruined, as stated by Mr. Francis where was the money gone to? Into the pocket of the "bear." Therefore if they could not stop short-selling, or check "bearing" in its most objectionable form—namely, where the seller did not intend to deliver the shares-it seemed to him that the Bill would at any rate make it less easy; for men to ruin themselves than before, as they could only buy shares that existed. He would not say that the Bill was perfect at all, but he approved of the principle on which it was based. He thought the state of things in Hongkong were-or had been-disreputable; he did not say that of everyone—there were dealers who were men of the highest integrity-but there bad been transactions by brokers which were such as those men would not care to have exposed to the public gate. If the Bill did anything to remedy that state of things ! would be advantages. One of its chief benefits would be that it would protect the legitimate investor. "He was afraid that there was no institution: here at all resembling the London Exchange, with its fortnightly settlements and contangoes, and the power wielded by the Committee of regulating operations. He would have much preferred seeing the reform coming from the brokers themselves, rather than from without was not until the Government spoke of licensing them that they formed themselves into an Association. He regarded that Bill as likely to have a good effect, and therefore supported it He suggested that it spass its second reading, and other, invalorder instructe of hurry the third, any members acould a sand in suggestions for mendment between minow and the next meeting, in worder what This Excellency, might fully consider them. It would be a pity to act without care or caution. or to see the Bill thrown out without some mea-

second reading of the Bill again amuthan appointed Mr. Keswick, in reply to his Excellency, said that he had nothing to add in support of the Bill. After some difficulty as to the manner we which the opinion of the members should be ascertained the question was put, "and carried without dissents, with This is well about the state of

sure on parallel lines; being put forward by the

brokers themselves. He begged to support the

Mr. Whitehead—I understand that the Stockto draft a Bill embodying the principles on which this is based?

Mr. Keswick-I submit that that is quite another Billion mixed wrant agional ad I. will be time entrigh to consider it when it is before us. washing by the atthetities there is and had not them to ilconside although as the fact. The Council then sejonized for a forthight.

"THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC. COMPANY, LIMITED. 77 500

Your Directors have now to lay before you's Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1801, together with a report from Mr. Wickham, the Company's manager, covering the same period.

Mr. Wickham's report gives so full an actount of the Company's operations that it leaves little

The supply of the light both for public and private lighting, your Directors consider has been satisfactorily carried out.

to expectation so far, and the Board confidently look for further extensions both among foreign and mative consumers, as the advantages of the light, especially during the hot season, make themselves more apparent;

The accounts are, it will be observed, brought up to 30th April, 1801, and the income from lighting only commenced on 1st December, 1890. Mr. Layton has resigned his seat on the Board, and on his return to the colony Mr. A. P. Stokes

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Hon, T. J. Keswick and Mr. A. P. Stokes retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for

Mr. Coxon having resigned his appointment the Directors nominated Mr. D. H. Mackintosh accompanying accounts.

These gentlemen now retire and offer themselves for re-election.

Gentlemen. At the date of my last propor 10th May, 1800, none of your machinery, has been erected, and it was not until the month lung 1800; that the work of erecting the engine and bollers was commenced." The situations of the are lamns in the streets were finally settled in July, and the work of erecting the poles, and wires was then proceeded with.

By the beginning of November, the engines and dynamos for the street lighting, and a arrangements connected therewith in the station were in working order, and it was not until several successful trials: with the full number, o lamns had taken place in the station, that the lamps were placed on the poles outside.

to are lamps in the streets was commenced on therst December last, but unfortunately! dwing to defects in the design of the lamp boods, the lighting was interrupted during the second week in December. The defects were remedled as soon as possible, and since that time no such interruptions have recurred.

In August last the Government granted the Company, a contract for the supply, of 14 more lamps; these lamps, after considerable delay in obtaining the apparatus from England, have been erected, and were lit for the first time on the 1st of May making a total of 64 lamps at present supplied. : In order to supply these lamps, it was decided to lay the wires underground for 250 yards in Queen's Road East, where overhead wires were impracticable on account of the trees. These underground wires have given no trouble during the short time they have: been in use.

The erection of the machinery for the supply of incandescent lights was, not completed until the middle of the month of February last, and consequently has only been at work for about three months. The total number of incandescent lamps at present supplied is 285, and in addition connections for over roo have been installed ready for supply.

During the last twelve months the Company have acquired land, extending eastward, from their original lot at Wanchai. On a portion of this land a tank has been constructed to hol 140.000 gallons of water, which is collected from the nullah running through the property. The supply of water from this tank, which has only been in use for a few weeks, is effecting a considerable saving in coal, by condensing the steam from the engines. In case of another dr sesson such as recently occurred, the tank will be extremely valuable to the Company, in pro viding a store of feed-water for the boilers, Very great difficulty was experienced in procurin water for the boilers during the late drought.

> Your obedient servant, W. H. WICKHAM.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO APRIL TOTH, 1801 Capital \$300,000 divided into 30,000 shares inof \$10 each.

icery, goulty, while grant grantleman wit unbounded book its the nate appears the Plant, cost of and erection of same ... \$156,862.23 Installation Materials, Stock on hand 1118,202120

With second operations being bereiter 2,844532 Coal and Stores, Stock on hand \$22.30 Furniture. Cost of hereit de le constant de la cons Balance of Profit and Loss account : 06,879779 mark then the transfer Taylor not the

modulo diod gelamo, a ona

and doldworking Account. Rollingame hal prevents. The hold found a chiver axponent To Salaries and Wages \$ 5/146.11

Office Expenses is Syear and Dan their months of Act during the Higher any are Crown Rent Crait College College Rent of Premises for Assistants...

The second report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary meeting of marcholders to be held at the Hongkong Hotel at noon, on Saturday, 11th July, is as follows :--

for the Directors to add.

The demand for the light has been quita up.

who, slong with Mr. G. Stewart, sudited the

Honekong, 13th Junes

. In addition to the 64 lamps at present supplied a contract has been settled with the Government to supply an additional in lamps. It is expected that these will be ready to be lighted by the rai

I am, gentlemen.

P. Liabilities. 27,778 shares each \$8 1,385 Shares each 26 paid up 8,310,00 837 Shares each \$2.0 pald up (1...... 1,674.00)

Bills Pavable Sundry Creditors

Hongkong and Shanghal Bank; Cashda at Buos

Charges (Advertisements, Postage)

Blationery liertenteringerenterilier

To Auditors Fees 2 years Installation Material supplied the fact of the state that the fire Strengt sould ... 1015 total gate 1 ... \$16,316.16 Tien a sure to the first of the contract of th By Gross Earnings of the Company ... \$ 12,237.45 - noAmount carried to Profit and Loss account 1.077.57

Hitelford PROFIT AND ACCOUNT. To Balance brought from last account.. \$5,802.22 brought down 1,077.37

By Amount carried to next account ... \$6,879.79

inWe bave compared the Accounts with the books, and vouchers at the Company! Office,

and found them correct. D. H. MACKINTOSH. Auditors. 27th June, 1891.

CHINA'S COMMERCE.

From the trade reports and statistics for the Treaty. Ports and Cores, just issued by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs, we extract the following:--

When noticing in my report on the trade of this district for the year 1880 the memorandum drawn up the Commission appointed by the Governor of Macao to consider the means best calculated to develop the commercial importance of that port, says Commissioner Hippisley. I ventured to express the hope that the continuance of the liberal regime of the foreign Inspectorate at the Customs "Stations" hear Macao, in which that Commission recognised the main cause of the improvement, which had already made itself apparent in the trade there. would, coupled with the abolition of taxation then recently sanctioned by the late Governor Goneral of the Liang Kwang, result in a greater and more marked increase, of trade here during 1800. This hope, I am happy to state, has been realised, the total value of the trade of this dis-Regular work under the contract for lighting | trict (Tls. 10,358,659), exclusive of the junk trade between Macao and Hongkong (valued at: Tis.) 3.673.650), showing an increase of 14 per-cent. over that of 1880 and of 214 per cent. over that of 1888. This increase, satisfactory as it is. would, however, have been undoubtedly much arger but for two reasons: (1) the reimposition of the taxation which had been abolished owards the close of 1880, and (2) the failure of the third sice crop throughout a considerable portion of the province in consequence in and in others, where water was abundant of hat the ears blackened and withered away before maturity. How seriously this latter, and real cause for gratitude for the step taken by the late Governor-General in legalising within limits the export of rice to Hongkong and Macao, for, thanks to it," they were, in spite of a partial failure of crops, enabled to export through this and the Kowloon offices 216,025 piculs, besides an additional quantity of 43,205 piculs for the use of the Chinese residing in those places, the price realised for each picul of which was sufficient to cover the cost of twice that

> The shipments of black tes, fired, and unfired to be fired in Macao, fell from 35,332 piculs to 26,800 piculs, while those of green tea increased from 1,300 piculs to 3,344 piculs. The estimated value of these articles rose, however, from Tis. 331,000 to Tis. 340,000 owing to the fact that receipts of fired leaf show an increase of near 70 per cent. These teas, I am informed, brough very satisfactory prices on the European market. especially, lower grade qualities, which realished profits throughout the season; the higher grades seemed to hold out better promises at first, quotations soon fell away, and later on cost prices were scarcely maintained at the sales. It has been suggested that the British public is graduall realising that Indian tes produces deleterious effects on the digestion—the proposal to start a hop farm to prepare the leaf for mixing with India tea. in order to neutralise such effects, being adduced in support of this view-and it is hoped by those interested in this trade that public taste may yet veen back to the China product. So long, how ever./as the complaints from both Great Britain and Russia of adulteration by the Chinese dealer continue as loud as they are at present, any such honouseems over-sanguine. 32 On the contrary an entire change in the method of picking and firing seems a necessary preliminary to anything

quantity of foreign rice.

like a rehabilitation of the China leaf. The number of lunks which found employment in the carrying trade of this district amounted to 24.244. as compared with 21,768 in 1880. an increase of 2 per cent. But the number of those which arrived or 'departed' with cargo which after all, is the only test of increase or decrease in the shipping trade-was 20,120, compared with 18,632 in 1889, Le., an crease of 8 per cent, By these vessels 124 travellers trassed inwards to China and 121 from China, a decrease of over 38,000 inwards as compared with 11000, but an increase of some ib doo patwards. The total capacity of these 24,251 junks argregated 1,221,357 tons, giving an average of 50 tons per junk. In really, their size varies from 300 or 350 tons in the case of a'd lank Trading to the Straits or to Ningpo down to but a very few tons in the case of vessels trading to ports in the immediate neighbourhood. ago that the first junk; propelled by a stern wheel worked on the tread mill or Chinese chain-pump: system; made its appearance at Canton ... Experiments were then made to test ... Foreign optum, has never recovered from the relative economy both in time and in its great drop in 1881, and the quantity working expenses of such a vessel compared with imported last year, though exceeding that of one propelled in the usual way by sail. The cither 1888 or 1889, was still below that of 1887. superiority of the former in both respects having At present it is an unimportant factor in our been clearly demonstrated, the stern wheel came trade; but whether the increased taxation on gradually to be fitted to most of the regular native oplum, to be inaugurated in the spring, will not be been provided by the spring of the superior quality, and these boats are now to be met with every, a chance of competing or not, remains to be where, even up as far as Wuchow-in, in the seen. The increased taxation, combined with Kwangsi province. In my last report I the intended stricter suppression of secret softied a new departure, namely, the sanction cultivation, may tend to discourage Natival granted to the owners of lines of regular production, and so conduce to give the foreign 161.bo passenger-boats to employ launches for towing | article another chance. The native opium crop 330.00 parposes. This privilege had already been #11.57 largely availed of, and passage books towed by increase since has probably not been large.

launches are now to be seen all over the Kwangchow and Shlubing prefectures. The fee charged, however, for a license-\$2,000 to \$3,000 a year-appears to be unduly heavy, for, coupled with the cost of the launch, it means an expenditure monthly of \$600 or \$700 beyond what would be sufficient were no launch used. Hence three or four junk owners usually combine to hire one launch; and so well; is the security against pirates and the punctuality of movement appreciated, that after a few months enhanced receipts more than cover this large initial outlay.

The course of the trade of these Stations being

determined not only by the conditions; climatic and financial, of the neighbouring districts on the mainland of China, but also by the degree of prosperity enjoyed by the neighbouring colony of Macao, this report would be incomplete without a passing notice of recent occurrences there. Last year's report mentioned, amongst the measures proposed to be taken to develop the trade of Macao, the establishment of a line of steamers for the conveyance of emigrants to Mexico. This undertaking became an accomplished fact in October last, the German chartered steamer Amigo having been despatched for Santa Cruz with some 470 emigrants on board. Another German steamer, the Independente, is, at the moment of writing, lying in the outer anchorage ready totake some 600 or 700 more, it having, I am informed, been thought advisable, in view of the appearance in Macao of anonymous placards denouncing the scheme, to allow sufficient time to elapse for letters to arrive home from the passengers by the Amigo before despatching a second steamer. These emigrants, like those, who in earlier days went to California and Australia come mainly from the Sanul and Sanning districts. . A considerable portion of the inhabitants of those districts speak English fluently, and it is evident they were able to lay by considerable sums as the fruits of their years of industry and economy. The villages, consisting of substantially huilt brick houses, surrounded by an enclosure of brick, and of fine trees and bamboos which succeed one another almost without intermission on both sides of the Sanul River up at least to Tekhol and Cheungsha, the handsome ancestral temples and the well-kept pagodas. point to a density of population and to a general average of wealth and comfort seldom seen elsewhere. ... In the present case, however, the disadvantages, of large numbers of Chinese resorting to a country, with which China has no international relations, are so obvious that it appears matter for regret that the signature of a convention between Mexico and China on this subject was not made a preliminary to the practical initiation of the undertaking.

The gradual silting of the approaches to Macao has continued to occupy the attention of the Portuguese authorities, and a Commission was appointed to consider the best means to remedy a state of things which, if not dealt with, threatens the very life of the part. In 1884 Mr. Adolpho Loureiro, an engineer despatched from Lisbon to study this question, presented an elaborate report and proposals, embracing the formation of harbours of refuge in case of typhoons, and, in order to confine the current and to direct it into the most suitable channels the reclamation of large tracts both above and below Green Island, and the construction of a breakwater from the west end of Taja to Pedra Areca, a submerged rock off the Bom Parte fort. some districts of long-continued drought. The Commission, while recommending the realisation of this plan as the end to be almed blight which affected the grain so seriously for, admits that, involving as it does an estimated expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000, it is beyond the present resources of Macao, It has therecalamity must have diminished the purchasing | fore recommended the purchase of two powerful power of this province will be apparent from the | dredgers; and, with a view to confining the fact that it was necessary to import through the | outward current through the inner harbour into Canton, Kowloow, and Lappa, offices 6,764,000 | one channel, work has been commenced to unite piculs of rice, as against 4,922,000 piculs in 1880. [Green Island with the peninsula by an artificial or, in other words, to incur an increased expendi- | causeway. This work may increase the force of ture of nearly three million taels, for this food I the current, but it also seems likely to gradually product sione. On the other hand, agriculturists | result in the formation of solid ground, where the tide now flows, to the cast and north of Green Island, and to thus destroy the valuable oyster-beds existing there at present.

> Since the American vessel Dorchester entered it this office on the 9th May 1854 no year's trade has been done here equal to that during the year just passed hand 1800 must go on record as by far the most prosperous twelvemonth known up to this time. The value of the whole trade not only surpassed that 1889 by nearly Tis. 5,000,000, but that of 1887; the best year previously on record, by over Tis. 4,000,000. I find, too, that the prosperity of the last-named year was due to exceptional causes-floods in the previous year. -which prevented large quantities of produce reaching Newchwang from the interior until it was too late to obtain sufficient tonnage to carry it away, and, if we take the average for to years ending with 1887, we find the last-named year was very little more above that average than 1886 was below it; and so it follows that the former was prosperous to a great extent at the cost of the latter. With 1800 this was not the

The import trade of Newchwang-1.s., the importation directly from abroad—is not of any magnitude; but the value of goods of foreign origin, arriving both from abroad and from other Chinese ports (principally Shanghai), amounted last year to Tis. 4,440,000, or rather more than double that of 1880, and as much as 770, 1,700,000 shead of the previous " record " year

The advance in the values of exports going abroad during the past three years is noteworthy, the figures being Tis, 34,000, Tis, 99 000, and Tis. 170,000 respectively; but this branch of our trade is naturally insignificant, as we have little direct intercourse with foreign countries. Our Re-exports, too, are not worth noticing,

Original Shipments Coastwise which had been pretty steady for the previous three years about Tis. 5.500,000, made a sudden leap forward last year to, over ; Tlai 7,000,000, an increase of Tis. 1.500,000, or about 28 per cent. The exportations; of beans and beaucake were very large, reaching as much as 2.811,345 piculs and 2,623,718, piculs respectively, and the former was 46 per cent, ahead of the previous year and per cent, ahead of the previous " record " year (1888) for this product, while the latter was as per cent, ahead, of 1880, and 29 per cent, of its record year (1887). Bean oil, however, showed a falling off of 43 per cent; but this article is chiefly carried in native craft, steamers being only tempted to take it by high freights to the south of China, due to the failure of the ground. Ant interesting feature in this connexion is the put crop there and consequent demand for edible change which is taking place throughout this and burpable oil. By reference to the figures. province in navigation. It is but a few years | however, we find that the quantity taken, by foreign vessels during the two years 1880 and 1890 exceeded the amount carried by them during the previous seven years.

of 1888 was estimated at 6,000 picule, and the

SHANGHAI.

Mr. Commissioner Bredon of Shanghal, in his trade report for 1890, says :---

The year 1890 ranks among good years, though perhaps not quite at the top of the list. The foreign merchants did exceptionally well in piece goods, and the tea merchants, although they did a trade of small voiume, did with more than the usual profit. The year came in with a mild winter; a cool summer, which proved exceptionally unhealthy both to natives and foreigners, followed; a wholesome autumn brought the year to a pleasant close. Rice became dear in the spring, and export and re-export of it from Shanghai was prohibited except under special permit. However, the "year's crop turned out a very good one, and food grew abundant and cheap. The local cotton crop was the best seen here for many years. It seems, judging from export figures, to have been utilised locally.

stimulated the import trade, for it made Chinese higher, especially in light and grey kinds. much increased. Spelter shows a figure large | ready definess in tending. beyond what there seems any reason for. I am told it is being used in cash coinage. The increase in the import of cotton yarn, especially Indian, is almost marvellous. A gentleman for whose opinion in such matters I have much respect, writes that he makes the increased consumption about \$2,000 bales, of 247,000 piculs Kerosene oil: the deliveries during the year show an increase of 350,000 cases American and a diminution of 55,000 Russian. I am told that "these statistics give a wrong impression about the progress Russian oil is making. Owing to irregularity or inadequacy of supplies during the early months of the year, stocks of Russian oil were at different times, and on one occasion for fully a month, entirely exhausted thus forcing the usual buyers of Russian refinings to become supporters of American. I supply had been equal to the occasion. Russian deliveries last year would have been 150,000 cases more than they were, and American so The prejudice formed against Russian oll on account of inferiority in packing

consumers are now becoming familiar." There is a very serious failing off in both tea and silk. As to the former, such can hardly be said to have come upon us unawares. "The supply th London was only about half, and our export to Russia about one-sixth; of our 1889 figures. Why China tea has been getting out of favour in England has been freely discussed, and I could add little to what has been already said. Russia is more and more every year drawing its supply direcfrom Hankow. North America still seems to continue our customer, with about an average demand. The quality of the black tea was probably a little above the average of recent years, especially in the cheaper kinds. O green teas, much the same may be said. Pingsueys were a more even crop, fewer bad chops appearing on the market.

of initiatory shipments is rapidly being over-

come by the more secure canning with which

The slik export has been decidedly unsatisfactory. Some think the high exchange had. a bad effect,—it possibly at least delayed the exhaustively with the decline of Foochow tea opening of the market, but others say the European demand was small. The relies of speculative purchases in the Paris Exhibition | reduction in duty as "the vital point," they now year seem to be still depressing the French market. American financial troubles, and the improvement in culture of the plant and prepararise of woollen fabrics in the estimation of the tion of the leaf alone. Good Foochow tea will world of fashion, tends to a similar result elsowhere. The quality of the t800 crop was moderate. Waste silk is still in demand: fashion. or something like it, seems to make a special want for different kinds at different times. The end of the year left a stock of perhaps 12,000 bales of reeledslik on the local market or within

The inward transit trade represents a value little different from that of 1880, but, considering / increased imports, it should have been better. We have a suspicion some of our transit trade is being now done through Chinkiang. Piece goods to the interior have fallen off, and the value is only kept up by the steadiness of metals. It is quite curious to remark how old, iron of every kind seems to be taken into the country.

There is a slight increase in the number of vessels entered, and in the total tonnage, as compared with 1889 figures,

There has been war between the several coast and river companies during nearly the whole year. The principal companies used to pool their receipts, and divide profits on an arranged per-centage. Last spring they broke up their arrangement. Freights, including insurance, have been as low as Tis. 22 a ton for piece goods to Tientsin Bund, against an old rate of Tis. :74. A vessel coming in from Hankow. loaded to the water's edge, attracted my attention one day during the thick of the fight. Asking how much her freight list might total up, I'was told about \$200.

Passengers-it is feared too many for safety -have been carried at \$3' each from Hankow. instead of \$6 as formerly. Where the profit comes out of such rates, no one seems to see, neither do they do much to increase tradel Merchants and carriers never seem here to get into direct relations with each other. All cargo is shipped by brokers and what may be called by the American name of "Express" and "Transportation" companies. They make their profits in the shape of per-centage commissions, and consequently don't favour low rates. which tend to injure rather than to be useful to trade. Dealers know they are unnatural, and that a companies' reconciliation, sending everything up, or a sudden spiteful cut, likely to run all rates down, may occur at any moment. Such probabilities render advance business difficult.

Homeward freights were very low. I don't believe London rates were ever above £2, and mails have taken £1 15s. regularly. At times. the P. & O. took £1 5s., and yet, as everyone knows, it has paid 13 per ceet. on its deferred

Our shipping table shows that although the totals were about average. British steamers increased considerably both in number and tonnage. As in 1880, so did the Japanese, mainly, because they have an increased number of coal-boats between here and Nagasaki. The German figures fall off decidedly. The American flag does not show on any steamer, and on a smaller number of sailing vessels than ever. If the Chinese figures have any special significance, it is that the native share in the carrying trade did not increase.

Treasure.—Here, tor, we can't do all we should. The greatest care has been bestowed on the figures of this a specially interesting year. We know that in China an immense amount of money is carried on the native person, in the native pillow-trunks, and in baggage. When a ship is lost, life is always sacrified in looking after money. The passengers' money was the pirates object in the Namon case, Again, junks Hadowhielly carry, trensure of which we hear I per cent, and the Chinese, with 10.8 per cents I so.

nothing, except when an accident occurs, as we did recently, when a junk was reported to have accounting for the remaining t.6 per cent. sunk here with The 20,000 on board.

the year had an influence, appearing to turn the balance of trade against China. Silver imports from America entirely ceased, and by the Hongkong Bank alone nearly five million tacls were shipped to India, to which silver market China seems financially complementary. Exchange awing between 4s. 31d. in February and 5s. 4d. in August, with daily varying vibrations sometimes considerable.

An interesting feature in the year's trade has been the appearance on this market of locally made piece goods and yarn. Two mills have started, one weaving goods in fabric undistinguishable from English and American grey goods; the other spinning yarn, I am told as good, and certainly as good looking, as any made in India. As neither concent vet in full work. I am not now in position, nor indeed have I space, to write fully on these concerns. Their destiny to become important factors in the cotton trade is more than a probability. The Government seems anxious High exchange during the summer and autumn to give facilities, and to accord them a patronage which it is to be hoped will act for their good provide in advance for expected later demands. The Cloth Company has already had vicissitudes Increased import was to some extent followed by in management, and has appeared in an Increased trade, but at the same time stocks in unfavourable financial light; while on the profithand at the end of the year were heavy, and I able working of either mill, and the reputation fear we must expect to have some reaction this which experience will give its products, it is ton coming year. Piece goods figures are generally soon to hazard an opinion. It is, however, clear that Chinese cotton can be spun and weven by Metals also represent an import in some items | machinery which Chinese hands manifest

> The dredging of Woosung Bar has gon with only unavoidable interruptions during the year. What has been done up to last autumn has been already made public. I do not foreses the success for this dredging experiment which some have anticipated. Of course, it is not yet complete, but present indications seem to show that dredging can never be final, and that, even if other circumstances did not stand in the way of its being continuous on a much larger scale it is questionable if a deep channel available a all seasons of every year could be maintained. It cannot be hoped that dredging will ever make the passage of the bar by a deep draught vessel anything but a high water event.

Commissioner Chalmer writes as follows :-

The great falling off in the export of tea again constitutes, as it has done for some years now, the one all-absorbing feature of the trade during 1890. In round numbers this decline amounts to 67,000 piculs, and is made up of decreases of 31,000 piculs to England and 35,000 piculs the Australian colonies. In 1880, the year when it reached its highest figure, the export from Foochow was 737,000 plculs, in 1886 it wa 665,000 piculs, and since then it has steadily and rapidly declined to 616,000 picula in 1887. 553,000 piculs in 1888, 457,000 piculs in 1889. and 390,000 piculs in 1890. The difference between 1886, which may be called an average year, and 1890 (275,000 piculs) represents decrease in the year's earnings to the people of this neighbourhood of some four million tacks, and to the Government a diminution in the export duty and likin revenues of over one million taels.

Mr. Hannen's reports, published in "Special Series" volume, Teg. 1888; deal so that but little remains to be said here, except that whereas in 1887 tea merchants demanded agree that the future of the trade depends upon undoubtedly continue to be appreciated throughout the world.

The present position is this: India and Ceylon have certainly succeeded in beating not only the lower but also some of the better grades of Foochow Tea in both price and (London rated) quality, and are fast alienating from us our best markets—England and its colonies. Our relative position will be best seen from the following figures :-

EXPORT OF FORCHOW CONGOU. INDIAN & CHYLON TEAL.

1680-65E.018 piculs. India and Coylon 225,440 piculs. 1800-son oy , Estimated India & Coylon 2, 725,000 picula.

Although really good tea still finds a buyer. strong flavour of their Indian rivals. This Miss Bessie Royal was also a genuine success for better and stronger tea is justified, for the male performers we must say they simp Foochow, in the rush after fortune, has for years I on several occasions to make up his own. H be effected, and it is therefore with anxious interest that its action is looked forward to by the tea merchants of this port.

Apart from tes, the foreign export trade of Foochow consists chiefly of bamboo ware, cane, and fresh and dried fruit. An item of interest is the export of 5,203 piculs of potatoes for con-

sumption in Hongkong. The chief item in Re-exports is 50 chests of opium reshipped to Hongkong . This opium being of inferior quality, required, according to trade custom, long credit, which; owing to general insecurity and fallures amongst the dealers; the importers were finable to grant. Hence the

The value of the original shipments coastwise is Tis. 20,000 greater than in 1880, which is ingreat part due to the larger quantities of black and brick ten shipped coastwise, especially to Tientain for the Siberian overland trade.

The total of vessels entered and cleared during the year is 655, of 534.967 tons capacity. In this total the British flag participates with \$7.6 "scoperb"—the night drasses being exquisitely

the German, American, and Norwegian flags

The experts during the verrexceed the imports The high exchange prevailing during part of by more than Tis. 600,000. But it should be noted here that about £200,000 of the 1885 Imperial Loan were repaid in the year.

> The decline in the total value of the trade is Tis. 1,100,000, as compared with last year, and Tis. 5.500,000 as compared with 1888-eighttenths of which is due to the diminished export of tea. In 1880 the losses of the native teamen were compared at \$3 000,000, and this year their losses are held to be even greater than last year. While the year 1800 was disastrous to both Chinese and foreign merchants, of which latter no less than seven firms either closed or failed. the present year has fallen heavily upon the Chinese chiefly, and, in consequence, has witnessed the withdrawal of four native tea merchants and the fallures of seven opium merchants, tea hongs, and two piece goods firms,rs. firms in all. .. In sympathy with this general depression, the value of foreign house property has declined enormously, a large number of offices and warehouses are standing empty, and rents have declined fully 50 per cent.

ROPAL.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CAPTIOUS.")

Candour compels us to at once assert that the performance of "Dorothy" by the Willard Opera Company last night (2nd inst.) was one of the most painful exhibitions we have seen in the Far East for some considerable time. To see the good work of the few who have any claim to be termed artistes, and the effects of the splendid scenery and perfect staging of the piece simply thrown away upon the dreary Sabara-like incompetency of the remaining members of the company was sad-very sad.

We have no hesitation whatever in writing the performance down as an absolute failure from an artistic point of view, in spite of all the efforts of two or three of the principals. But judge from its rapturous reception at , the hands of a crowded house it was patent that in the immortal words of the Snail's critic. " I gave pleasure to all "-or nearly all. But if one has a musical ear, and an eye for stage effect, it were hard indeed to place the "Captious" on a par with the "common herd" and blame him for speaking the truth, for now the Devil is shamed. As far as we could see the fault lay mainly with the leading men, some of whom knew very little of the music and none of the words of their songs. This led to some ludicrous scenes, notably in the quartette in the second act before the adjournment to bed. Here Mr. Walshe forgot the words altogether and substituted "Tol de rol diddle for them. This is totally inexcusable. Forgetting a piece of dialogue is not a great fault but every performer should know the verses of his songs. If Mr. Willard wants to make "Dorothy" a success, he should keep his company at rehearsal for six whole days more t'then there would be a chance of it going smoothly. The first act went very well all the way through, but the second act was a complete frost, a more feeble attempt to dance the graceful gavotte, was never seen. If Mr Willard would take a bit of advice, it would be far better to leave the company out of the dance altogether, and allow Miss Vera Pater t dance it alone with some super who knows how. when, and where to place his feet. The hunting chorus at the end of this act was the only good thing in it's the members made a praiseworthy attempt to keep time and tune, and just succeeded. The third act went fairly well, but this was owing to the fact that at this stage the ladies had most of the business to do and

they knew how to do it.

Misses St. John and Patey as Dorothy Bantam and Lydia Hawthern were the two who kept the show going. Miss St. John knew all her music, but her singing was occasionally fist yet the majority of Foochow teas no longer and sometimes harsh. Miss Patey couldn't have come up to the London standard, and are bought | been improved on as regards appearances, but in "for price" only, that is, at a price some at per acting perhaps a little—that is saying enough. cent. cheaper than the quality of Indian ten. The lady, however, who came out with flying These poor and cheaper grades are required in | colours was Miss Cissie Denver, who as Phyllis London exclusively for mixing with Indian tess. sang and looked the part to perfection. Her best Their cheapness serves to reduce the higher | effort was undoubtedly in "Liberty" in the third price, and their smooth tone helps to lessen the act, for which she was enthusiastically encored mixture is the beverage of the day, and is as Mrs. Privati and in conjunction with Lurcher sold throughout England under the name of kept the comic part of the piece up to the mark Indian tea. These facts show conclusively and the house in roars of laughter. The other that the outcry of the Foochow merchants lady parts were suitably rendered. Coming to such a tes would not only hold its own "spilt the bloomin show," as we heard a Jack but would deprive the Indian product of an im- | Tar ejaculate last night. Mr. W. Walshe, as portant cheapening and diluting agent and force Geoffrey Wilder was lamentable. He didn't it to stand on its own merits. Unfortunately, I seem to know the music and consequently had past paid less and less attention to quality. didn't know his words either and couldn't make Easy and sometimes fabulous returns stimulated up the deficiency except by substituting the over-production, over-production depressed prices "diddle" of the good old Botany Bay song of and depressed prices further depressed quality Fred. Leslie. He was far too boisterous also to such a point that younger rivals could step in, I for the part-an assumed devil-may-care style and, with the aid of scientific appliances which being very wide of the mark. The same ensure more uniform manipulation and results and | comments also apply to Mr. Philip Vernard as greater independence of seasons and weather. Sherwood. These two parts can be fairly wrest from China the last of its ancient monopolies. | easily rendered if a little thought is given The outlook is gloomy indeed. Many of the old to the piece and if the exponents would only famous districts are stocked with old used-up take the trouble to learn the dialogue properly. trees; the present generation, grown up in a A happy-go-lucky disposition does not mean time of prosperous over-production, lack the ranting and roaring all the time at the pitch experience, carefulness, and patience of the old of one's voice. Mr. Vernard's rendering of directly it passes into native hands it is pertea planters; and with depressed prices, depressed a quaint new song entitled "Queen of me mitted to take place wholesale, .. In the present markets, and annually declining demands, where | 'art " would have disgraced a Rose Sham- case, the frontage is being extended right to the is the stimulus to come from for that improve- rock and Thistle shivoo-a most wretched effort. retaining wall of the canal separating Shameen. ment which alone can reconquer the lost post- Mr. Saxby was even weaker as the Soutre. The tion? In this emergency it is generally felt that testy, gouty, stiff-legged old gentleman with an the Government alone can help; without its unbounded hospitality did not appear in the intervention, aid, or permission, no change can | character at all, but instead of that a hybrid character between a Chelsea pensioner and decrept priest appeared, which was not at all relished by the audience. The grand Toasting song in the second act was mutilated in a manner which can only be condened by the hourse throat the actor was suffering from But if necessary we will don the hose ourselves merely to make the song go, and we'll guarantee to knock om too. Farmer Tubbitt and Tom Struttiwere fairly well rendered by Messrs. F. Wentworth and E. Fearnley, both of whom were suffering or pretended to suffer from a severe inflammation of the "lawrynz," which certainly prevented them from producing clear and correct tones. Lurcher found a clever exponent in the person of Mr. Harry Hall. In the first and last acts he did exceedingly well in every particular but .. in .. the second; in the drinking scene especially, he was rather deficient. Mr. Zeplin had hard work to keep the performers up to time as a rule—the fast music being evidently too much for most of them.

The scenery was excellent and the dresses were

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this columnia

CONSISTENCY I

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPM." SIR,-There is one point in "Veteran's" letter to you which I have been debating upon in connection with the Share Bill controversy, and which still further affects Mr. E. R. Belilios' claim to pose as the moral guide and mentor of this community, that is deserving of record. refer to the well known action taken by the late Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to prevent the Directors taking advantage of their position and speculating in stocks at the expense of the general shareholders. Mr. Bellilos, upon a memorable occasion at a meeting of the Board, when Mr. Jackson' referred to the conduct of very influential member in no uncertain language, was either Chairman or a Director of the Bank, yet the moral support he gave the popular Manager was remarkable only by its absence. Perhaps Mr. Belillos will kindly explain his masterly silence and inactivity upon this memorable occasion while a colleague was so publicly accused; and further the reason for his subsequent sudden resignation from the Board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, an institution of which he had been an active supporter from its formation, so to speak. By doing this we shall be able to judge better whether he is qualified to pose as a Hongkong apostle of commercial morality.

Your obedient servant,

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1891.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I noticed an item from an American paper in your last night's issue to the effect that a Dr. W. R. Lee, of Springfield, O., 28 years of age, has been appointed Royal Physician to the King, of Siam. Your American contemporary goes on to add that "The stories of the astounding cures made by the above mentioned physician have filled Slam with wonder, and what it took the native doctors five weeks to cure with their pagan tomfoolery, young Lee could cure in five

In reply to the first statement, Dr. Lee has simply been appointed by the Siamese Government Resident Physician at the Bangkok General Hospital, and His Majesty's Medical adviser is Dr. Gowin, well known in the medical profession. Dr. Lee originally came to Siam as a Missionary doctor, and has now returned as a civilian to take service under the Government.

With regard to the second assertion pagan tomfoolery" the writer of the item. must be entirely ignorant of the fact that the Siamese Medical Service is at present mostly controlled and managed by young Slamese doctors who have gained their diplomas in

Edinburgh and America. It is often provocative of disgust to read, in Yankee and other ill-informed papers, so-called news items referring to the enlightened and progressive Kingdom of Slam, but that a widely read fournal like the Telegraph, published so near Bangkok, should without comment reproduce erroneous assertions regarding that country is passing strange, especially since it only the other day ridiculed a Yankee paper for approuncing that "Manipure had been captured. disguised as a coolie near Schaputi" and that l'liberty to act on shore for the protection" Foochow and beheaded within 24 hours."

> I am, Sir, Yours, respectfully,

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1891.

[We publish "X's" effusion, but at the same time do not think the subject worthy the lake that he has wasted on it. " Ill informed Yankee papers " is good, and makes us smilebut that is not the only instance in which our the stick.—Ed.]

CANTON.

"(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, 1st July.

Tranquility is the order of the day after the late storm, and one can pass to and from the city, with unusual marks of respect from the populace. The Lien-feng, Captain Thompson, has left us to resume her more active duties, but H.M.S. Pigmy remains, as a veritable glant of protection and resource amid-stream off the

I note official documents emanating from the British Consulate are now headed "Consulate-General," so I conclude Canton may be said to have got her deserts at last.

The new Provincial Treasurer is expected to arrive here to-day or to-morrow, as he has already, I understand, arrived in Hongkong. Some time since I chronicled the sale of the old Presby terian mission church of Dr. Happers, on the opposite side of the canal at the western end of Shameen, and to-day it is instructive to note the views on encroachment instilled in the astute Celestial mind, for whilst property is owned by foreigners the Chinese watch with fealous eyes that not an inch of encroachment is allowed, but

Monsieur Rocher from Ningpo, the new Commissioner of Customs, is expected here by tonight's steamer, and he will be welcomed by many to scenes of his previous labours. Three large theatres have been built here lately fairly substantially of brick. One at Matow on the river bank outside the south gate; one near the old British Consulate on the Honam Shore and one in the western suburbs. The latter is to be lighted with electricity and opens to-morros night. Who can deny that John Chinaman not marching with the times in some respects although in most others he is woefully astern;

That indefatigable " ole Naval officer," Deputy Commissioner Cocker, is to the fore as usual, and to-morrow proceeds to the entrance of the Back Reach to superintend the placing of lights, buoys: bescons, etc., in anticipation of its open ing in a few days. It was to have been opened last month, as you stated, but the "riot" stopped

of H.M.S. Plemy, givo a smoking concert to Shameen residents to-morrow evening on board their yessel, which is being looked forward to by the community as a break in the dull monotony of Shameen life.

The Canton Electric Light Co. is still emulating that of Hongkong, and I understand the other theatres are to follow suit and be illuminated by this medium. The bollers for the Company, made by Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co., of your colony, are completed, and are to be shipped here in a few days. It is seldom one has had the privilege of rubbing shoulders against such an intelligent and energetic gentleman as Mr. Wiese, the superintendent of the Electric Light Company, and he is to be congratulated upon the method he has so successfully carried out of inspiring the Chinese with confidence is one of the most portentous, while being the latest branch of practical science.

HANKOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The wave of rumours by which we were inundated last week has retired again. Just now the people seem as quiet and peaceable as they ever are here; but whether the tide of Kolao Hul ill-will-if such it be is really falling, or fresh vigour, none can tell.

to-day to return to their homes in the native city, but are warned that they must hold themselves in readiness to flee again at a moment's ladies and children amongst them who came through the dreadful experience of th Wusuch riot. To have another such horror hanging threatening over them, every sound suggesting it in the day time, and every dream at night, is enough to try nerves of stee The British Admiral has been here to view the situation, and is gone again. It; is reported he offered to visit our Viceroy, but did not go because his visit could not be returned. Russian gunboat has arrived, and the Porpoise leaves for Behring Straits as soon as another vessel comes to take her place.

Our defence committee have not yet made their plan public, and it is doubtful if they intend now doing so. In the event of a riot. of the moment, and act as seems best to each at the time. The difficulty is said to be, not previous question whether it is wise to have ought to know, hold most strongly that any defensive measures taken would simply result in irritating the natives; and thus bring upon us the trouble which we wish to prevent. And it it be remembered that we are but a handful. Europeans, in the midst of millions of people at no time over friendly, there is a good deal be said for this view. There is also much to said on the other side. The Chinese rowdy has always shown his discretion by attacking defenceless, the harmless, and the combatant. Although he keeps quiet gunboats are about, these cannot be everywhere at once, and all the time : besides, it remains to be proved yet whether they would be found at General Tcheng-ki-tong had been arrested at life and property. It never can be ascertained with any certainty how far the native author rities can be depended upon to give protection from mob violence. These, and many others. protect ourselves. Further the non-defensive has a bad record compared with the opposite policy. No opposition was apparently offered by the residents at Canton to the mob in September, 1884, and sixteen houses were burned. Nor at Chinkiang, in February, 1880. when the Concession was half destroyed. On the other hand, in the present troubles, a correspondent has clutched the wrong end of foreigners at Wuhu saved as much of their property as they tried to defend, while the Kluklang residents preserved the whole of their settlement. The timid policy may be the right one, as far as not: offending the natives goes but that will not prevent a riot.

The present troubles seem to be spreading westward. By letters from Wanshien, a city in Szechuan, on the Yangtze, half way between Ichang and Chungking, we learn that the people in alarm over an expected rising were taking shelter in the old forts on the hill tops. had shut the city gates, and all the able-bodied men were under arms. Two Secret Society leaders had been caught and beheaded,"and large rewards offered for others. The European missionary there had left for Chungking. ~ N. C. Dally News. Dan' deser their was gravent

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.) Euloguse

and sand; We are expecting the French gunboat (Vipira) to-morrow. The news of her coming has stirred up the mandarins wonderfully. Yesterday a soldier went by carrying a board with an official notice on it; after him came three meniwith bamboos, and then what appeared to be five writers from the yamin. A few idlers were standing about. On the first man shouling Trow the other three laid on the bamboos, and the writers ordered every man, woman, and child to their homes at once. This is all Lo a little the foreigner is wonderingly asked what Chental's (the Brigadier General's) doing. Had the offended Governments intend to do. But it not been for him we should have had a riot long ago. But he has his soldiers well in hand, and does not hesitate to use them. To-day came the news that the Roman Catholic Mission was to be pulled down, but so far nothing more serious has occurred than a band of people coming find ready predence among the masses. to to pray for rain; all the rowdles of Ichang Even known the liberary classes such reports seemed to join in. As last time there was are extant as prebellion in Shantung," and a riot in a small way at the picturesque temple. used as the Commissioner's house. Lo not only sent out a band of soldiers to meet them, but had another band stationed at the Custom House to keep order. We wonder when all this is to cease. Dr. Aldridge is still suffering from Ichang typhold, and does not seem to be getting over it fast. But none of the Customs staff seem quite well, so for so small a community. little over a dozen, we seem to have chough sickness." And we certainly have enough heat ; to-day the thermometer was over root; and for weeks past there has not been a day that It has not got up operations.

The foreign scare having subsided and And you have see and fresh most, and a Settleforeigners for the time being having gained the | ment | It is pechape just as well there is only one ascendant, we may look to an augmentation | lady left here now, Anyway we hope to see the of fertign business. The Captain and officers & Vieles tomorrow, A. C. Dally News,

TOTAL WENCHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

blad over tipper Dennite in a fine in June 30th.

This port has been in a dreadful state of com-

motion for a couple of weeks past, owing to the

depredations committed all over the surrounding country by a strong band of pirates, who having recently been hounded out of the Taichows by the officials there, appear to have made for the mainland, and striking a point somewhere to the north of Wenchow, have since been travelling southwards, towards this port, looting, burning and murdering on every hand as they proceed. When the Consul at this port first became convinced of the alarming state of affairs, he took such measures as were in his power for the protection of the residents; he has been trying to arrange matters with the Taotal and local officials, and on the 18th he despatched a courier overland to Ningpo for a gunboat to be sent down as soon as possible. The numbers of the pirates are variously estimated, but the generally received opinion is that they muster 500 armed and desperate men, a truly formidable force to be opposed by the miscrable troops at the disposal of the officials whether a new wave will come rolling on with | here. Their progress through the country has been marked by the most cruel and cold-blooded The Wesleyan missionaries have been allowed crimes. Villages have been burned right and left by them, when refused hospitality, and the inhabitants, men, women and children slaughtered by the miscreants without distinction. Their notice. This is real hard lines, especially for the latest outrage has been perpetrated some twentyfour II, a couple of hours' march, from here, when they entered a Buddhist monastery and demanded permission to cook their food. On the unfortunate monks, of whom there were about a dozen in the institution, protesting and saying that if they allowed their unwelcome visitors to cook and partake of food in the monastery, they themselves would be held accessory by the authorities to the acts of the pirates, the latter seized four of their terrified hosts, and without more ado, struck the heads off them, and then calmly prepared their food, while the remainder of the panic-stricken monks fled. The object of the pirates seems to be to capture influential people and hold them to ransom: They have already seized, the grandson and only living Hankow residents must trust to the inspiration | relative of a very wealthy old man, rending about 80 H from Wenchow, and they have sent repeated demands for a large amount with regard to the plan, but with regard to the of money to the afflicted grandfather, accompanied on each occasion by a piece of the any organised plan of self-defence at wall unfortunate boy's flesh, one day, a slice of his Some folks, who have been long in China, and | ear, another day a strip of skin taken from his back and so on. Their emissaries have even . posted a placard, in Wenchow saying they are going tov seize the Consult and European" residents, and promising no harm would be done them, if they surrendered quietly, and gave no trouble. Three of the follows have been already captured in Wenchow, who were found to be armed with European revolvers. Two afterwards escared, but the third was executed, declaring. even as the sword fell, that the blood of every foreigner in Wenchow would be shed to avenge him. On the 22nd inst. the Taotal despatched goo troops under command of an official, against the pirates, who were assembled in very strong force, their ranks having been augmented by the riff-raff of every village through which they passed. The hostile forces met about 15 il from are good reasons why we should try to Wenchow. Needless to say the braves were not victorious, but returned having watched the operations of the pirates against a defenceless village for a short time; they told some fearful tales of the prowess of the marauders, who they said were, armed, perhaps truly enough, it Foreign fashion, winding up the story by saying the pirates, after stealing everything they could, spread wings and flew away. The Wenchow Taotal then sent to Hangchow for troops, but was told by the officials there that they wanted every man they had themselves, for the defence of their own city. A message for help was then sent to Foochow, but no definite answer was returned. When the Consul asked the Taotal for protection he was told that if the Foreigners cared to come into the yamen they would be defended, but that his Excellency could not spare, soldiers to protect Foreign houses, ishould, any general disturbance arise. But, happily, aid from the native soldlery was rendered unnecessary yesterday (Friday), when British gunboat Redpole steamed Into port, at once restoring the confidence of the community; She had been despatched from Shanghai on receipt of news there of trouble at this port.

> anilder of tenter NANKING. tigental to (FROM A. CORRESPONDENT.)

June 24th The rains have produced quite a pleasing effect here and the people generally seem inclined to more quietude. It would indeed be strange if the sumour contagion did not manifest its peculiarities here. "Since the sloting has cooled apart from any information that may be gained from the missionaries, the average Colestial is a genius at concecting the most spicy and fascinating stories, which independently of either newspaper or electricity, go with the winds and

revolution in Peking." It is gratifying, however. to notice a marked spirit of courtesy towards the foreigners. Some of the schools have been closed, but those that have kept open all through the rising liave created the best Impressions wo tal marches of asular than to theen

His Excellency the Viceroy is sick and his said cannot get sleep; in this he has shared the position of ourselves, and and frigor products on Military operations are very active. This is the voicenie force which is rumbling now. N. C. Delly Now

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HONGKONG, THUR DAY, JULY 9 1891.

THE FUTURE OF HONGKONG.

Few thoughtful minds will be found to dispute the wisdom of those statesmen who guide the destinies of Australasia in adopting the term "Commonwealth"common weal -as the proposed title of the united Australasian dominion. Associating the title as we must with that ever-glorious page in English history when, under Oliver Cromwell, England proudly led the van of freedom on to prosperity and power, may we not hope that similar measure of success may be accorded in the near future to our Australian relatives? Not only does the association of ideas in this connection appeal to our mental faculties in the strongest manner, but demand in Brisbane-the head office of the he must be but a sorry creature who fails to recognize the prescient consequences of still further developments in the direction of liberty and social immunities with which this principle is fraught. Already in South Africa we witness a reflex of the principle of federation inaugurated in Australia. In Canada, Nova Scotia and British Columbia it has been for some time an accomplished fact, as well as virtually so in the British possessions in Asia, that is British India, binding together in one common interest. dependent, independent, or semi-dependent races, whether Hindu Mohommedan. Buddhist, or Parsee, from the Chinese frontier to the borders of Persia and Turkestan. The principle involved in this new departure is not only a sound and wise one, but in the face of the combinations of other powers it seems to be one not only essential but of vital importance to the wellbeing of the national fabric. It is likewise particularly contagious, as the force and necessity of it appeals at once to every average intellect; therefore we may safely assume that at no great interval of time we shall see the principle extended in this direction, and Hongkong forming northern outpost of a British Eastern Asian Commonwealth, affiliated with and holding interests in common with Borneo north and central, the Straits, and the Malay peninsula, up to the frontiers of Tennsserim. There seems to be no reason why our friendly ally and neighbor Siam should not throw in her lot at once insuch a political combination, as "Defence, not Defiance! would be the guiding principle, and all the true interests of Siam rest with her remaining firm to her engagewith England. Great Britain absorbs a far greater proportion of the commerce of Siam than any other foreign nation, and this trade is yearly increasing; with this colony alone there is a fleet of magnificent British steamers numbering some twelve vessels engaged in the direct trade, with a like number from Singapore; moreover for years past the Siamese Government has made every effort to cultivate the friendship of Great Britain, and the principal Departments of State contain a larger proportion of British than of any other nationality, and their institutions are more or less framed bring up the bottom or perish-they couldn't le upon British models. Therefore Slam. from her geographical situation, having frontiers contiguous to ours, extending virtually from Burmah to our Malay possessions, must necessarily be an important factor in any such political deal as that indicated. This is indeed recognized by the Indian Government, which has become seriously alarmed at the political intrigues contemplated on the Burmah-Siamese frontiers and is promoting closer friendly relations with Slam. girdle of common interests embracing the entrance and approaches to the China Sea from the equator, and extending on the east and west sides of the sea to the eighth parallel of north latitude, with Hongkong so to speak as the point d'appui of this quadrilateral, is a practical outcome of the principles inaugurated in Australia, which is finding prompt and ready adoption wherever the flag of England The only difficulty in the way of carrying out any progressive step of the kind, although clearly demonstrable, is to be found in the apathetic indifference and selfishness of our present rulers. The slightest interest shown by the legislative representatives of the colony, who foresee and point out rocks ahead, is not shared by a solid phalaux of official nincompoops who, screening themselves behind their official positions, treat every suggestion made by our representatives with contemptuous disdain, if not with marked discourtesy. That such a condition of

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

affairs can always exist in a colony of

admit, and there are not wanting signs

that the provocation given by the

Executive has reached its limit, and next

year at the latest, with a Liberal

Government in power, which seems more

practical form of Government will prevail

MR. W. V. Drummond, of Shanghal fame, is due here in a day or two to take part in the important will case, in which the Ho family of Hongkong are concerned. Market Wash Burnt of

THE natives of Foochow are freely talking about and discussing in the streets the late riots in the North, the news of which, the Echo believes, they got from native newspapers. As such news always causes harm' amongst the ignorant classes our contemporary thinks it would be well if the authorities stopped all native news papers from publishing any such accounts unless Boy by absolutely corrections in the second

In the case of Denning versus the Yokohama Printing Co., in which the plaintiff claimed in Amoy last week, says the Times. It seems \$11,700 damages for diemistal from the editorship of the Japan Gazette, a compromise has been effected, \$11,000 being paid him in full

THE Fantai, or Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung, who has been staying with his suite at the Victoria Hotel since Saturday, is apparently so enamoured with Colonial institutions that he has decided to postpone his departure for Canton,

ABOUT 9.30 a.m. on the 7th inst, the steamer Decima, lying off the Harbour Office, hoisted the, alarming signal "I am on fire." The police launch towed the floating fire-engine alongside, but found that a few buckets of water had put out whatever outbreak there had been. It appeared that some coolie had thrown a lighted cigarette down the hold, which was filled with oil and sugar. It was fortunate that the officers acted so promptly, as in a few minutes the inflammable cargo would have been beyond saving.

WE learn from a reliable telegraphic source that Raubs, if not on the boom, are at least in strong Syndicate, and that by reason of the recen finds " shares have advanced considerably No quotation, however, has been given we are unable to say how much beyond their recent value of 21.6d. they have gone. As wi -be seen-in-tour-Commercial column they are quoted locally at \$1 and if prophets are to be relied upon Raub scrip will be eagerly sought after in the near future.

THE sojourn of the Kwangtung Provincial Treasurer to this metropolis of the east was enlivened yesterday by a visit to the Gaol. He was accompanied by some six or eight of his suite, and several Chinese officials of the Magistrate's Court did the honours, showing the historic dungeous in which famous men suffered. the classic window through which, the story goes, spirituous liquors were . smug gled in for the relief of the heroes; and all the romantic spots associated with so many scenes of poetry and fable. The Fan Tai was much affected.

ONLY last week we reported the flourishing condition of the rice fields, says the Foochow Echo of Saturday last, and now we have to note their failure, which has been caused by the floods Those on the river side are considered a total loss, while those situated in higher quarters can only be expected to yield about half of the usua amount | Such a change of fortune is much be ismented, and the loss is doubled by the destruction of the plants of the second crop, which the farmers generally plant out about a fortnight after the first crop, and which will now require complete renewal.

REFERRING to the failure of the Chinese hong in Amov a week or two ago, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Messrs. D. D. Ollia & Co are the only foreign creditors, according to local Times. The Bank is likely cover nearly the whole of their amount and the Parsee firm will probably 'recover about a third. It is to be hoped they w get it. Our contemporary adds that one o two more Chinese firms in Amoy are on the verge of ruin. It is said to be the outcome Messrs. Russell & Co.'s failure; creditors at scared, and are clamorous for their money.

TAPANESE native paper tells a feeble vara about a man who was fishing for old porcelain in the Imabaru sea, bordering on the province of Iyo, Shikoku, where, as the water is exceedingly deep and there is a rapid current, people are prevented recovering this lost treasure easily However, he hit upon the idea of tying a string to a large octopus and lowering it into the sea with the result that when hauled up it has fastened itself on a piece of porcelain. Why there are men in Hongkong who, if they were lowered by a piece of string into the sea, would Anyhow woe are willing to try them, they'll let us hold the other end of the string.

By order of H.E. the Administrator Mr. Chi A Li was arrested on the 7th inst. by the police and duly deported. The police thus lose one of the most useful informers they have ever had. But like most informers he was a thorough scoundrel and some of his kind friends informed th Governor of his conduct. Through an ordinance which knocks spots off the Russian system of arresting Nihilists, his Excellency able to issue a warrant, and without trial examination, inquiry, without even letting a soul hear of it except the detective and his victim the person denounced is run in and then fire out again, passage paid on board a steamer to somewhere else, hever to return under pain of arrest and imprisonment as a criminal. Where are the Borglas?

In the Supreme Court to-day (7th inst) the Chinese will suit, Tang Yung Mow v. Tang Tung Shang, was continued. As before, Mr. Francis and Mr. Phillippo were for plaintiff, an infant, and Mr. Leach and Mr. Robinson for defendant. The case for the defence was opened by Mr. Leach and the court was asked first to decide whether plaintiff's father was a natural or an adopted son; second, if adopted, whether the adoption could be deemed walld. This would be the simplest way to decide whether he had an interest in the estate or not. If not, of course, the whole case fell through and defendant remained unassailed in sole possession of the estate. If the issue was decided the other way, then plaintiff and defendant met on equal terms in the main dispute over the will itself. Mr. Francis agreed to this method of procedure, and Mr. Leach proceeded were therefore at once discharged. to call his witnesses. The case will be con-

THE Registrar-General has courteously furnished census returns, compared with the returns ten years ago, showing an increase of about 37 per cent, during the decade. It will be some weeks before the detailed statement is complete, as the bodies, after search, on June 20th, off Yau-mail. work of arranging and classifying necessarily near the sailing vessels anchorage. Did not than probable, a far more amenable and The present figures are :-

| Population Visual | -00- | 2 3 3 3 | Increase. |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
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the Registration of the Registrate Ochotau

A CHINESE beggar effected a very clever swindle that he hired a gorgeous suit of Mandarin's clothing, together with chair, coolles, runners etc., and proceeded to a Chinese 'shop" and selected some \$4,000's worth of ginseng and bird's nests of the best quality, which was given to one of his

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1891.

so-called runners to take to his bogus yamen, the shopkeeper being told that he would return in less than an hour with the money. It is needless to say that the money was not forthcoming, and the beggar-Mandarin, watching his opportunity, made off, and has not been seen nor heard of since.

This ought to be a moral colony before long.

Everybody is trying to suppress vice in others. According to evidence given in the Police Court on the 7th inst. Mr. John Raptis is the next candidate for a pair of wings and a tin trumpet, not forgetting, the sinslaughtering revolver. He is employed at Quarry Bay Refinery, and so is Mr. T. Burnett. The latter has a wife, but dispensed with forms of marriage. The former has also a wife, duly qualified for that post. Raptis felt after marriage like the fox that lost his tail, and wanted the affliction to be made universal. He did not like Burnett to be free. So he went and complained to the superintendent. Mr. Burnett very naturally resented this kind interference, and it is to be hoped he thoroughly thrashed Mr. R. Anyhow he as:au'ted him, and admitted it when charged in the police court on the 7th. Mr. Wise considered the provocation received was so great that he imposed a merely nominal fine of cocents. I would be worth while having a few dollars' worth more out of Mr. Fox.

In the Supreme Court to-day (8th inst.) the wil suit Tang Yung Mow v. Tang Tung Shang was continued before the Acting Chief Tustice. witness called by Mr. Leach gave a mass of interesting details about the sale in Whampoa of plaintiff's father, Kau Chong, when three months to the "Second Lady Wong" found in Debrett) for adoption into family of Tang Lok, the testator, infant was weighed at the time (though it was not said how much per catty a low-born babe fetches) and found to tip the beam at nine catties hence his name "Kau-chong," Somebody is lying most elaborately, for last week another aged female gave an equally complete history of the birth of this same child, in Tang Lok's own house, son of Tang Lok's own wife, the witness being, present at the interesting event and her mother acting as midwife. The name "Kau Chong" was given him because the fates decreed on his birth that to be prosperous he must be weighed—so the planets said. He was therefore weighed in the balance and found Kaz Chong. After this, who shall say that mining engineers lie?

THE Foochow Echo of the 4th inst. reports

serious floods on the Min river, at the beginning of last week. Our contemporary says :-Although, formidable as they were, they were not so serious as we have known them, in former years, they came upon the people, we understand, without warning, and loss life and property has been greater even than last year, when the overflow of the river was more extensive. The normal occurrence of these floods is not later than the 21st of June (the fifteenth day of the fifth moon) and the unwary river population thought the season of danger to be past. Consequently in spite of the gradual rising of the river, all were in a state of unpreparedness, when the torrent came suddenly with so tremendous force it carried away with it everything that was not made fast. Houses built too close to the waters edge, of course, were doomed to go, and went, carrying with them men, women and children. Some twenty boats, large and small, were unable to keep their moorings, and were dashed to pieces when they came contact with the bridge. The loss of life, from bodies recovered, is known to be eighty; nine women, fourteen children and the balance me : but, it is said, that the numbers drowned above bridge alone, were really far in excess of this. The pole merchants suffered severely. Some \$300,000 worth of poles were washed away in all directions, affording a fine harvest to daring boatmen between the bridge and the anchorage. The current below the bridge was so strong that the double anchor cables of three large junks parted, but handling of the craft was so good that they threaded their way through the rows of other anchored junks without further mishap, and brought up lower down the river. We hear that the authorities did all in their power to render assistance where it was needed, and that they were successful in saving a good deal of life and property by their prompt action, though more might have been done if they had two or three steam launches at their disposal,

DROWNING INQUIRY

At the Magistracy this afternoon (7th inst.) Mr. Wise held an inquiry into the deaths of two Chinese junk men, whose bodies were picked up id the water last month. Mr. Ho Wyson watched the case for the relatives of the deceased.

Inspector Corcoran said that two men had been charged in connection with the case, "and were on bail. As far as could be gathered there was no evidence against them whatever. The witnesses had failed to identify them.

The two prisoners were put in the dock, and the captain and two of the crew of lunk No. 210 called. None of them knew the prisoners, who

Dr. Marques gave evidence that the bodies were very much decomposed when found. Death appeared to have resulted from drowning. One this importance we cannot for a moment us with the following general statement of the of the men had a confusion on the thigh. Both bodies had been eaten away considerably by

Lung Kun-yau, master of boat 526, found the

The man who was picked up with the last witness gave similar evidence.

Ip Tai was then called and cautioned. He said that he was master of the cargo-boat No. 210." On the night of the 27th ulto, six or seven men came on board and said they had come to search for contraband goods. He took them to be policemen, and allowed them to search They found nothing, and he then invited them ! have tea and tobacco. They did so, and then the last two witnesses started to take away a box Ho tr'ed to stop them, but they knocked him overboard, and he was picked up by a boat and taken ashore. He knew nothing about the men who were drowned. There was no oil on board About \$150 worth of property was stolen by the

Kwok Yee-sing, also cautioned, said he was a foki of the last witness. He saw six or seven men search the lunk and take away clothing. and jewellery. The last witness- interfered, and they knocked him overboard. Witness and others then attacked the thieves, who jumped overboard. They had swords, and witness had not. They cut bis thumb with a sword. Dr. Marques, recalled, stated that when he made a post-mortem examination of the bodies

ic, saw no marks of any sword-cuts," Detective Sergeant Hadden stated that on the night of the occurrence he went to the stehmer Chowfa. and the master, Capt. Philips, told him that he had seen four men in the water, being struck at by other men who were in boats. Phillips had two of the men picked, up, but the other two disappeared. Witness then went to cargo-boat 210, where they told him that the master had been knecked overboard by six pirates, who had stolen \$100 worth of jewellery. Witness searched the boat, and saw no oil on board. The fokis said they did not know the pirates.

Inspector. Corcoran, pointed out that they had all falled to identify the two men who were saved, before to-day. His worship-Oh! I've no doubt they are all

Lo Hing, another fakt on the boat, said that three men came on board, and were knocked

overboard. They stole \$100 worth, His Worship doubted the advisability of

recording a finding of manslaughter, and adjourned the inquiry till to-morrow.

At the Magistracy to-day (8th inst.) Mr. Wise delivered his finding, "found drowned," in the inquiry on the bodies of two junk ment picked up opposite Yau-ma-tl on the 20th June last, as previously reported. As the only witnesses who could account for their death are probably implicated in the offence which led to it, there is no chance of sifting the matter to the bottom.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL FONG.

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 8th, 12.50 p.m.

"It is rumoured here to-day that Admiral Forig died in the City yesterday. Will send fuller particulars as soon as news authenticated.

The news of Admiral. Fong's death is confirmed. Cause not known,

General and Admiral Fong, after H.E. Chang Chih-tung, was probably one of the most energetic officials South-west China has known for the past quarter of a century. The son of soldier, he distinguished himself thirty years age fighting against the Tacping rebels, and had risen to the rank of colonel when appointed to subordinate post in the Kwangtung Province eighteen years ago. Five years ago he has raised to the post of commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the province, which position he beld until his death. He was a severe though upright man. Among the honors conferred upon him by the Throne was the order of the Yellow Flag-Wong Ling-an honor possessed only by some half-dozen recipients in the whole Empire. " I carried with it the despotic power to order the execution of any subject, if of subordinate rank without reference to Peking! That power Fong wielded in no hesitating way. During the last five years he is credited with having caused the decapitation of several thousand prisoners, about one hundred being despatched in one day, last April. He was progressive, and during his regime the standard of the forces, both naval and military, was considerably improved, foreign instructors being retained; and Western method: to some extent adopted. He died almost harness, having at the time of his death just returned from a pirate-raid at Kun-shan, a few miles from Canton, when he died somewhat unexpectedly of fever. He leaves a very large family. The body will be taken to the Poining district, near Swatow, of which place he was native. Fong was 18 years of age, and was pretty well-known in Hongkong, having an interest in a shop in the Nam Pak Hong.

His successor will probably be General Chuer Kum, at present in charge of the western defences

Mr. Selton, of Raub fame, is staying in Hone kong just now, on his way to England with America. At the request of a few gentlemen interested in the enterprise he gave an brief resume of the position of affairs at Raub, to a select audience in the Hongkong Hotel on the land the select audience in the Hongkong Hotel on the square miles, in extent, and adjoined the Malay Prospecting Company's lot. The latter Company had tunnelled and sunk some 80 or 100 feet at the joint boundary on the south and found gold everywhere. The Rath Company's last crushings were taken from the western lode, near Raub Hole, but about twothirds of the stuff was by mistake taken from a branch lode that had been struck in Mr. Bibby's know how they come there. Knew both men we absence, and the results had therefore been much less satisfactory. When they got down 100 feet Ng Chai Tap, seaman on boat 214, identified in the western lode they would have enough the bodies. On June 27th, about 9 p.m., he stuff in sight to keep the battery going day. went with four others from his junk in a boat to and night for the next twelve months, junk 210. A "cock-eyed man was master of and he fully anticipated an average of two ounces 210. (Cock-eyed man produced, identified, put to the ton-possibly more, for the prospects in, and marked A.) This man asked the visitors improved as they got deeper, the lower formation to go on board to have a smoke. They were being more settled and better defined. Atinvited originally to go on board and buy some Bukit Jalis the reef cropped out on both sides: oil, and they had subscribed \$5 each. There of the hill, which was tunnelled to the depth of was a dispute, and before they knew chilte about 120 feet. Prospects of from 2 dwt. to what was going on they were all overboard, 7 ounces to the ton were found in a reci. He saw the others in the water, bleeding from averaging ten feet wide, Even the oulcrop He saw the others in the water, bleeding from averaging ten feet wide. Even the outcrop are series of special and the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. to half an ounce to the ten showed from dwt. to half an ounce to the ten showed from dwt. to half an ounce to the ten showed from dwt. They went on him up. He was suit that neither of the deceased him and the Life Family control of Life and the Life Family dwt. They went on him up. He was suit that neither of the deceased him and the Life Family dwt. They went on hear by and further on still a well-defined reer picked him up. He was suit that neither of the deceased him and the Life Family dwt. They went on hear by and further on still a well-defined reer por cant. Few purchasers of these relations of the decease the master of the deceased him and the Life Family dwt. They went on hear by and the Life Family dwt. They went to be sufficient of the deceased the sale of those age. He is a fellow townsman and intimate control went of the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear of the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear of the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear of the head. Some people on a steamer picked showed from dwt. They went to hear of the head. Some people on a steamer picked

track about three miles long and 400 feet broad, as so much preparatory work had had to be done. The river had been cleared for 60 miles, and about seven miles of excellent roads made so that now machinery could be transported to within three miles of Raub by water. At present they had very little except prospecting machinery. and more was required. Instead of a 10-stamp battery they needed one, of too stamps; the cost of running it hydraulically would be small. for there was an ahundar ce of water. There were nothing like such prospects in Australia or New Z-hland. Even the refuse at describe workings like those at Bukit Maincea yielded half an ounce to the ton, and they had nothing to do but shovel it up and take it to' the battery. He was not dissatisfied wit the results up to now-if they considered all that had been done he thought there was a credit balance of quite £3 000 to £4.000 lefter. The very last time he saw Mr. Bibby that gentleman told him be had never seen anything so extensive and promising in all his experience Of course they could not pretend to work the whole concession-it was hig enough for ten thousand miners, or for a dozen Companies.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI SUPREME COURTS.

In the course of an article commenting upo

the Foreign Office changes in Shanghai the

N. C. Daily News says:-There was one ser tence in the Shanghai protest which was some what vague, and might well have received. little more explanation: "If the only object of her Majesty's Government is economy, we think it could be effected more advantageously and ir other ways than by amalgamating the offices of Chief Justice and Consul-General, a step which in our opinion is fraught with danger." In this the writer of the protest and those who signed looked, we imagine, to a reduction in the cost of the Legation at Peking, which seems to most of us to have done and to do very little, since Sir Harry Parkes! lamented death and the departure of Mr. O'Conor, to justify its cost to the British taxpayer. Unfortunately, the China Association has read the sentence very differently, its amplification being in these words: "If however it were still held necessary that reduction of some kind should be effected, this Association cannot but concur with the Shanghai community in thinking other means might have been taken with less disadvantage. In considering whether the political or the judicial element should be sacrificed. H.M. Government have decided against the former; but if reduction must be must be made, this Association has no hesitation in saying that it is on the judicia side it could have been effected with les inconvenience—especially as the "Supreme Court of Hongkong could be made available in case of necessity as a Court of Appea This is a most unfortune paragraph, and it has been taken prompt advantage of hy Sir Sanderson, to whom we owe the change now deprecated. Notwithstanding the statement dis earlier letter 'to the China Association, that the amalgamation was open to reconsideration he has now stated definitely that come what may there will be no going back to the old dual establishment. Some false comfort may be taken from the thought that Foreign Ministers change, and the Marquis of Salisbury's successor may be more ready to listen to our representations; but unfortunately, though Foreign Ministers change, the permanent like Sir T. Sanderson, remain, and it is they who pull the wires which direct the movements of the Minister. Sir T. Sanderson says that further changes are to be made, they would be in the direction of still farther reducing the judicial staff here, and sending all heavy work to Hongkong. In plain language, if we grumble too much, the Supreme Court for China and Ispan will be abolished, and Shanghal will have only a Consular Court, such as there is now at Tientsin; and not only will the Supreme Court at Hongkong be made our Court of Appeal, but possibly all cases involving over a certain sum -"heavy work"-will have to go there to be tried. This would be indeed jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire; and perhaps would be better for us to consider a Ittle this Foreign Office threat, before too much in a hurry to forward to the China Association specific instances of the inconvenience that may a ise from the present amalgamation: The inconvenience of sending ohr " heavy work "and our appeals to Hongkong. however great the confidence we may feel in the Supreme Court there, which is sometimes not presided over by an acting official, is very obvious. Shanghai is the natural centre far the greater part of the legal business which British subjects are interested in China, Hongkong has a enchet of its own, and is not in touch with the treaty ports, except possibly Canton; and putting aside the feelings of the treaty port communities, the Consuls, who are Foreign Office officials, would never see with pleasure their heavy work taken, and their decisions appealed against, to the Hongkong Court, which is a dependency of the Colonial Office, . The wrongheadedness which we conceive the Foreign Office to have displayed in this matter goes much farther than we imagined. Fortunately the two men who are to inaugurate the new system, as well as the two who are meanwhile acting for them, are men whom we have all the most perfect confidence,

It will be, we hope, years before there is another

change in the personnels and it seems as if

notil there is a change in the permanent staff at

the Foreign Office itself, it would be better for

O' 2201 CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Hayr In to Correspondents in this column L.) to ! COUNTERFEIT CARTRIDGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HOMORONG, TRUEGRAPH." SIR,-I desire to call the attention of the public through the columns of your valued journal to a gigantic fraud now being perpetrated upon the community, a fraud so serious as to possibly involve the safety, property, and even. the life itself of every citizen. Before the Namoa plracy last year there were many Winchester repeating rifles owned by the various Governments, by officials, and by private citizens, European and native, in all the treaty-ports, That astonishing crime, followed by a long series of robberies, attempted munders, and anti- canals in Nangwhel up to nearly forty years of

the whole after of the concession as yet was a Every buyer depends upon the honorty of the sulgittest tipple occurs on the bridge

tradesman or merchant from whom he buys the goods.

This confidence has been imposed unon by some clever swindlers who are floading the eastern market with counterfeit Winchester

A few weeks ago the officers of the Douglas. steamship Haltan were drilling and at the suggestion, of their veteran captain, Samuel Ashton, tried the rifles. The result was a revelation. . Often shots, three missed fire, one choked the breech, one injured the repeating mechanism, and one blew back and just missed destroying the, eyesight of the chief officer. Mr. Bathurst I. A careful examination showed that all or pearly all the cartridges were counterfelts of the poorest sort. The boxes are very close imitations of the original, packages, but if scrutinized closely and compared with a genuine one, are perceptibly different. The brass of the latter is thicker, finer and grayish in tint; of the former, bright yellow. In the former the rim of the base is grooved and cylindrical; in the latter smooth and rounded:

The bases of the former bear the letters W.R.A. Company, those of the latter are plain. The centre-fire segment of the former is brass; of the latter copper or red brass.

The experience of the Haitan was so startling that I caused inquires to be made, with the following results; of three Douglas steamers. every one had the bogus cartridges; on two China Merchants stermships it was the same. Of seven people in Amoy'owning Winchesters, those, who had brought cartridges from England or the United States had the genuiner those who had nurchased them in China had the bogus ones. In one European and three native stores where ammunition is for sale, every cartridge was a base

The workmanship of the fraudulent article is either " Brummagem," Belgian, or Bremen. To my eye it looks as if it came from a Belgian

I have ascertained the names of two importers who supply the trade with the bogus goods. J have not yet learned how far they are guilty or how for they are imposed upon by their European principals, and for that reason refrain from disclosing their identity.

One thing is certain—the mere fact that they can profitably make wholesale cartridges of such a kind that tradesmen can retail them for 75 cents and \$1. a hox ought to raise suspicion as to the legitimacy of the goods. Good metallic cartridges cannot be sold (at least in honest trade) for less than \$1.85 per pox. Any smaller figure means requery somewhere.

At the present time, when we are liable to be called upon at any moment to defend our lives and property against rioters and criminals, the efficiency and reliability of every cartridge is of literally vital importance. It is bad enough to be swindled by these counterfeiters, but a crime is committed against every buyer upon whom is folsted such infamous trash. Is there not some law in Hongkong/which will suppress the fraud and runish the perpetrators? I hope that the Telegraph will declare war against the evil and the evil-door with its characteristic intropidity.

Amoy, July 3rd, 1801.

[Our correspondent's discovery is indeed startling, and the somer an official inspection of the ammunition stores bero and in all coast-ports is made, the hetter. We trust, too, that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will not ignore such wholesale frauds, but will for once come out of its shell and promptly report the matter to the Government, in Justice both to all manufacturers of high reputation and to the:

foreigners, both ashore and affort, whose

safety may depend on the efficiency of their

CANTON.

weapons .- Editor, H.K. Telegraph.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

Tsing, the new Provincial Treasurer for the Kwang-tung province is telegraphed to have arrived at your port on Saturday by the German Mail steamer Bayers, from Shanghai, and will releave on Tuesday by a war vessel for Canton, His Excellency is a Manchu distantly connected with the Imperial family and is said I to : possess , considerable Court influence. He was detained en route at Shanghai, for some

weeks by Imperial command to assist the Viceroy of Nanking, in the pacification of the discontented masses in the Central provinces. and now affairs have settled down again in their. more or less ordinary groove, he proceeds to take up his post.

News: also to hand here is to the effect that Generale (i) Tcheng Ki-tong, late military attache to the Chinese Legation in Paris was arrested last week, at his native place, Foochow. by order of the Peking Government, and is to be put on his trial at once, for alleged mal-practices, in connection with negotiating a bogus Chinese Imperial Loan in Paris under circumstances which left some influential French financiers badly hipped whilst it apparently enabled the Chinese military idel to sail away well ballasted and with a flowing sheet. It is noteworthy in | connection with the Chinese | peculiar official system that the so called General had no imbre eactual : military training than your office billy-goat; to qualify him for this high rank. He was educated in the school attached to the Foochow arsenal, founded by the late Monsieur osper Glauel, and his knowledge of military discipline was confined to his student training. Certainly, after his arrival in Paris, where he was petted like a French poodle, he made good use of his opportunity in thoroughly mastering the French language and in translating into Chinese, French military standard works which should prove of value to his countrymen if they possessed military instincts and acknowledged foreign tactics to be superior to their own. The only strategy that we can see exhibited by this Chinese General is the strategy so faithfully emulated by the official league in Hongkong of massing not

It is likewise a sublime chip from the block of old China to be exhibited to the world at Peking. that while their ideal General should prove to be entitled to his rank in name only, their ideal Admiral, Ting, who commands the vaunted northern squadron, is on all fours with him. Ting's only qualification for the flag rank with which he is dubbed, was that all, he knew of seafaring life was rowing a punt on the lakes or

troops, but dollars at the public expense.

THE TROUBLES IN THE NORTH.

Our Shanghal exchanges report further attacks on Roman Catholic missions up the Yangtare.

The steamship Tek-heing, on stopping at the Tung-chow passenger station on the and inst. received on board the Rev. Father Revere, who reported that the chapel and school at Sze Kowhaien, as well as the residence of the priests, were attacked, looted and burned down at o'clock on the afternoon of the 26th ult. During the whole of that day placards were posted up about the place calling on the people not to send their children to the school or church, which plainly proves it to have been a premeditated affair, similar in all respects to the Wuhn trouble and the other disturbances that have taken place along the Yangise Valley. Father Revere was escorted by a guard of ten soldiers to Tungchow, and he says threats are rife to burn the Mission premises there also.

Sze Kow-heien is an important Jesuit Mission station, situated about 180 If from the river.

MORE ANTI-CATHOLIC OUTRAGES IN THE NORTH. Père Colombel sent the following details of the recent incendiarism at Yankso to the N. C. Daily News of Friday last. The affair happened on Monday evening, the 20th of June. For some days placards had been posted up in the town repeating the old calumnies, which were made more absurd by there being no orphanage at Yaukao. The Father in charge made several representations to the Hsien, that the placards should be removed, and only got promises. He then went himself to the Chehsien, who had some of the placards torn down; but it was too late; on returning to the residence was followed by an immense crowd. The Chehslen fell on his knees before them, and begged them to desist; but the doors were soon forced, everything was methodically looted, the crowd passing the things from hand to hand in in chair, so that nothing might be-missed j-then the house was set on fire and everything spared by the fire was carried off.

The military mandarin attempted resistance and was slightly wounded; he arrested two of the incendiaries flagrante delicio. The Chehsien let them go, and blamed the military mandarin : " As the riot could not be stopped," he said, " the best way was to let it alone, we can easily settle such a small matter by and by." The Chehsien is only acting, his appointment being for twenty days only : it was his first day of office, which is no doubt why the rioters chose that particular day. The Father retreated to the yamen with his eight or ten followers, but he was again besieged by the crowd who obliged their mandarin to hand over the Father and his people. They were nut into chairs, escorted by runners and conducted to Tongchow. Here there is very great excitement, but the best is hoped for, as the mandarins are firmer there, and have three hundred armed soldiers. At Yaukao there were only twenty, and they had no guns.

In Klangsi, near the city of Fuchow, four chapels have been destroyed in the last few days. All this seems to show a well organised scheme, which is being slowly and surely carried out. There is not a chapel in the interior which may not expect to be set on fire as soon as the opportunity comes.

We are informed moreover that the Lazarists expect daily to hear of the destruction of their establishment at Nanchang Fu, the capital of Klangsl, on the Poyang Lake.

THE DISTURBANCES AT WENCHOW. (From a Correspondent.)

This port like so many others is at present in a very disturbed state. The exciting cause, besides the reports of what has occurred on the Yangize, is the presence of a body of rebels who are encamped in the hills a few miles from this place, and are defying all efforts of the authorities to reduce them. . Rumours are current that these men, who have been creating great havoc amongst the villagers on the north bank of the river, intend joining the disaffected in the city and making an attack on foreigners. To understand the situation it is necessary to explain that for more than a month past a gang of piratical maranders who have been driven south from Taichow have been levying blackmail on the villagers, and when their demands have not been complied with have ruthlessly butchered them and set fire to their houses.

A week or two ago they arrived in this district and made a raid on a village twenty miles off. They went to the house of the richest man in the village and demanded money; there being some delay in satisfying them they killed the owner, his father, and two wives, and also shot three of the neighbours who came up on hearing the noise: they then looted the house and others adjoining, set fire to them and completely destroyed them. On the news reaching the city the Magistrate at once proceeded with all the soldiers at his command to the scene of the outrage, but after being away some days the force returned without accomplishing anything. The officials say that their troops were outnumbered by the rebels; who are variously estimated at from 200 to 500 strong and are well armed with foreign guns, etc. Since then the city gates have been closed from 8 o'clock at night till a in the morning and soldiers are stationed at various

places in the city keeping armed night patrols. On the 21st inst. the rebels made a raid on another village some 30 ll away with the like result as on the first occasion. Now the surrounding villagers who have anything to lose are deserting their houses and flocking into the appears to have made a great impression on the city; and it is said that the brigands have posted placards in the neighbouring villages threatening to attack! them if they do not send i them money : and it is rumoured that foreigners ! also are menaced with attack. The city officials of the west than to the Chinese. The Chinese are greatly alarmed as their soldiers will not aggied that if the man who tries to kill an face the rebels. It is said that the failure of the Imperial Prince is sent to penal servitude, magistrate's expedition has caused a large the place which killed two obscure young number of bad characters to join the rebels, | Englishmen is well punished if life goes for besides making them more bold. On the 23rd life. By Chinese law, in the case of riot some suspicious looking characters were which yamins are burnt or mandaring beaten observed in the city; on being questioned by there is no mathematical precision as to the the same runners they tried to escape, but one number of lives. In confirmation of this idea was caught and on his person were found two list the news, received from Wusneh that revolers and a dirk. On the ,24th he was two men are in closest custody who confess one trains up an animal to rush at and worry would soon return be departed, and so, thought examined by the magistrate when he boldly said to having had a share in dealing deathly blows he was a spy sent by the rebeliband the said |cach to one of the victims. There seems to be to forget the lesson. There is a good deal of Slangtan, If they killed him the rebels would shortly have the desire to execute these men, as likely as not this kind of animal in the Hunan man, but he their revenge. It is said the authorities are less guilty than others, and to allow the rest to is forgetting; a generation has passed since then! sending for troops from Hangchow; and that the ligo either free or with less penalty. Now it is Chantal has gone to Foochow to consult the most earnestly to be hoped that these infantile hostile save in very large crowds. Viceroy regarding the serious outlook. What inctions of moving two counters in a game to with the rebels on the north bank and the dis correspond to two counters already moved will a kind of patriotism, that kind whose chief called edifying. Well, we do so in virtue of a affected in the city, the tranquility of this place not be allowed to be the only-result of such a characteristic is an utter contempt for all other very ancient charter. It is to be found in the is by no means assured. Meantime foreigners tragedy. Should the high authorities really try peoples save themselves, and a desire second Pealm and provides that the heathen are quietly making preparations and getting such a solution they will surely compet the stern their arms furbished up and in readiness so as remonstrance and compulsion of the Powers of They are strongly against everything foreign, the attermost parts of the earth for his possession. to be prepared should any trouble break out it the world. Were this to be the outcome, the because they are strongly for everything. It is also done in fulfilment of a prophecy uttered live in the city, the rest on; an island in the neighbours of theirs in the near future would middle of the river about 400 yards from either take other lives at a strictly proportional cost We live so far apart and our numbers

Taking into consideration the fact that a great deal has been said in the newspapers of late, that the Helen's cowardly dishonestly came toabout the Kolao Hul, and other Chinese Secret Societies, I venture to call your attention, and that of your numerous readers, to the fact that after all no one appears to have said anything about the reason why such societies exist and flourish in China.

Having myself lived for many years, as .: solitary foreigner, wearing my national dress, in various parts of China far away from Treaty Ports and gunboats, surrounded by thousands of soldiers, the majority of whom were members of the Triad, and Elder Brethren Societies, I may possibly be supposed to know something, about such associations; but as a matter of fact, being Chinese official, and Secret Societies being forbidden by law, it was not an easy matter for. me to acquire much that is worth knowing about the internal organisations of the societies. Nevertheless, I did succeed in acquiring much interesting information about them, in one way and another, and some of that information is especially important at the present time.

It is, I presume, important to know that Chinese Secret Societies were not organised for the purpose of preventing the spread of Christianity in China, nor for the expulsion of foreigners generally; but they were originally organised to support the weak against the strong. to maintain truth and justice between man and man, and to espouse the just cause of the fatherless and widows, whenever suffering from oppression of any kind.

To the manifest injustice with which Chinese soldiers are habitually treated must be ascribed the principal reason why these societies exisand flourish. "Men who have placed their lives in peril to fight for their country against its enemies deserve to be treated humanely and justly, instead of which the Chinese soldier is ill-fed in camp, fil-treated everywhere, ill-cared for when wounded, brutally treated when sick or infirm, badly housed at all times, poorly paid at best, and generally fleeced by everybody. who has anything like authority over him. The Chinese soldier has proved himself amenable to officials had exhausted all their resources of military, discipline, brave and reliable under foreign officers; and such distinguished states. men as Lo Ping-chang, Tso Tsung-tang, and I record the arrival of the first Foreign carried cargo Tacing Kuo-fan were not slow to perceive this from that distant port. To Messrs. Butterfield and to behave accordingly. Such men as Tseng & Swire, says the Shanghai Mercury, belongs Kuo-fan, Tso Tsung-tang, Tang Chaung, and the credit of opening the port to Foreign tells us, when in ancient times the Chinese kernel, with a touch of lime, next Pang Yü-lin, would be a credit to any country, in the treatment of soldiers and peasantry; but and plying between Chungking and Ichang, n China, where soldiers and peasants are habitually treated with the grossest injustice, between Chungking and this port. The grosse who showed them how pork could be proves that money is plentiful there, and that their names are venerated wherever they have been on service of the state, and they may possibly be delified by succeeding generations, which will have an opportunity of reading the many good deeds of these heroes, that have been privately and publicly recorded by thousands of grateful people.

T'ang Ch'iung is the only one of the above. four named worthles who still lives. He has been thrice most undeservedly degraded, and twice narrowly escaped being decapitated through the machinations of his enemies at Court. In Szechuan, Kuelchow and Yunnan, where he has spent the best part of his life in the service of the Government, he is most deservedly. popular with all honest people. Were there many more like him in China we should not hear much of the evil doings of secret societies. Such things would die out of themselves, or drift of transport have been established. Other junks over the city. This brought together an imense size and flavour they were like pumeloes, but it into harmless institutions of a benevolent nature. Hying the British-flag, including some chartered crowd which, there being no fire to attend to, every other respect like oranges. We failed As things are now, soldlers are forced to combine. by Mr. Henry Hertz, and another owned by Mr. found amusement in throwing stones at us. To see the famous mountain of Hengshan which it together, to exact their just dues from unjust Archibald Little, are already on their way down, avoid this we pulled out and anchored in mid visible from the some thirty if before reaching superiors, and to resist undeserved punishment at the hands of unreasonable oppressors. If things | port, who have long been long kicking their | shout directed our attention up the river, and | passing it was covered by mist as with a great continue much longer as they now are, what are now mere bands, of hungry marauders have got some work to do, We further learn us a big gun junk full of men armed with long- famous mountains, which has yet to be visited political insurgents, whose operations will not be about the manner of paying lekin, yet a tem- goodly row of buckets such as Chinese farmers all about Tai-shan and Omishan, but Hengshan. confined to the destruction of Mission property, porary arrangement has been arrived at by which | carry home from market with them, and they | with its wonderful temples; and that most but will assuredly be directed to the overthrow the difficulty is met. This is done by paying a evidently meant business. There are some things | ancient Yu tablet, with its inscription in of the present very unsatisfactory Government | small tax, equivalent to the half-duty, in addition | which foreign flesh and blood cannot face. We | the mysterious tadpole characters, still remains institutions, which will be replaced by something I to the ordinary duty and half-duty on exports. still more unsatisfactory, owing to the lack ability and experience in such matters of the insurgents. The Secret Societies are sure to be blamed for all these disorders, whilst the real authors of the mischief will probably go unpunished to live in a riotous manner on their illgotten gains.

Soldiers are of course indispensable, but they must be fed, clothed, housed, disciplined humanely treated when sick or infirm, and decently buried if possible when dead. The happiness and prosperity of the people can only be secured by the careful preservation of peace and good order amongst all classes of society Another element of danger to the good order of spelety, is the lack of good roads and means o irrigation, both of which are indispensable for the sverting of famine.

WUCHANG.

(From our own Correspondent.) It is now possible to see more clearly what the trend of events as to the settlement of the Wusueh riot, and the sight is not satisfactory. saying of the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung is bruited shout among the people which throws light on the subject. Of course he knows, and the people know, that the Imperial Edict has come, and that the Tsung-li Yamen presses for prompt local settlement, but he is stated to have said "Wuhu needs no loss of heads," Wusuch needs the loss of two." The fact that the Japanese who attacked the Crarevitch was not executed Chinese. The distinction of petty and grea treason, of attempted and completed murder. conspiracy to riot and results are clearer western minds, and minds following in the wake

There are signs of the usual bungling, and disare so few that we are in a most critical position, honest way of working which we know to be characteristic of Chinese officialdom, but which Reabole has arrived, and as long as the remains in this case. The Knangchi Hislen tried hard with us we shall feel quite safe. N. C. Dally through cajoling, entreaties and threats to induce.

enquiry into the origin of the fire as useless, so naught. Now after more than three weeks! delay, we find of all the scores of original arrests only a few have been sustained, and the crowd of rloters is being filtered down to the dregs of a beggarly and mathematical two, while looters and those who beat and kicked the ladies and children have apparently been allowed to go. Of course the yaman underlings have not allowed the golden opportunity to slip, and heavy ransoms have had to be paid, as the price of words and acts on the fatal night.

There is no doubt that H.B.M. representative in Hankow is doing and will do all in his powerto secure justice; he needs all the moral support of his chief and his government in order to wrest it, if need be, from unwilling and dilatory Chinese. Wusueh outrage is dealt with. The present full | earlier experiences. means that the party of violence is watching, and if there be any weakness or polsing life against life, we shall see other disasters worse than those of Wusueb. There is after all more and more evidence that the riot was planned. The victims were followed from their house by men with swords, ere they reached the crowd and their death. It is to be hoped that the Vicerov's and Consul's commissioners will be kept safe from the violence of the plotters .-N. C. Daily News.

from Nanchang Fu, the capital of Klangsi, to deep along the whole frontage. There is prothe effect that a mob had broken into the pre- bably no other place in China, not an open port. mises of a native Catholic father who had where so great a volume of trade is done. established himself in Siahfulb as a prescher. possesses one R.C. place of worship, but, as far The doors and windows were all smashed and as I could learn, no foreign priest, nor are such the place was wrecked; but as the telegram mentioned nothing further we are at a loss as to where Siahfulh is situated.

CHUNGKING OPENED.

After a long delay, and only when the Chinese procrastination, the port of Chungking at last figures in the Customs returns, and we have to trade by junks flying the British flag, thus establishing the first regular connection first foreign-owned . Junk from Chungking, cooked by a less ruinous method; so at Slangtan man naturally is not originally virtuous, as the of some thirty bales of silk, of various sorts, and to drive away a foreign devil. After the expe- many indulge in all. Above Stangton there are about twenty packages of Szechuen wax, which were there transhipped, our Ichang corres- the boat, and on various visits, anchored some pondent talls us, to the Anshin Maru and the Chungking in the short time of fifteen days, the a call. We found no trouble on shore until opening of the port to foreign commerce, even request that we should return to our boat, and probably be soon found, now that ready means raised on shore, and the fire gongs sounded all | we bought some remarkably large oranges :

HUNAN.

A RECORD OF A SIX WREES! TRIP.

the Hunan people towards foreigners is a matter has a large number of fine open spaces where on which it is not easy to obtain much light. The may collect a crowd in peace. One of the Certainly none of the provinces have seen so chief difficulties in working these new cities is little of the foreigner, or had less reason to the lack of this, and the consequent crowding in complain of him. The explanation, as invariably | the streets to the interruption of all other given by themselves, is to the same effect as Dr. | business. But at Slangtan the matous, or Watts' explanation of why dogs delight to bark | landings from the river, which are numerous, and bite, namely, because "it is their nature to." are large empty spaces where a crowd of Amongst the common people it seems to be due | hundreds of, people can stand, without interreally be put down to their disposition, which is the morning we stepped ashere from a sampan in this work and speak of Ward and Chinese fresh neighbourhood. About two o'clock, how-Imperialists ought to be eternally, grateful; but I ties waiting for us on board our boat, and back, of all this they have never heard in Hunan. we had to go. When we reached it we found They only know that foreigners gave rise to the all ready for a start; and a gunboat told off to rebeillon, and then took a mean advantage of escort us to Hengchow. In such cases nothing the government being in difficulties to is to be gained by being nusty, so we ceremoattack it on their own account. But Hunan mously thanked them for their care, assured bever lost heart. They were prepared as them we were entirely unworthy of it, and begsoon as they had finished off the rebels, to come ging that should we come back again they must and utterly, exterminate the "devils." It was not think of putting themselves to so much not found convenient to carry out this latter trouble, we told our skipper to start. Capt. Liso item of the programme, but the idea was deeply with his gunboat accompanied us some ten !! every foreigner was to be his lawful prey. If thing for which he must go back, so telling us he

to show how easily they could whip them, shall be given to Christ for an inheritance, and is contaminated by foreign nations.

with us we shall feel quite safe. N. C. Dally through cajoling entreates and arrests to induce the first cause of the riot, to assert that the struggle for bringing the should first cause of the riot, to assert that the earth and fully learned our own helpfeily learned our own

they know are explosive; so to bring them together, without, special precautions, they consider would be like letting off fireworks in powder magazine. I have heard that some years ago-they-were-instructed- by the Throne to prevent the settlement of foreigners in Hunan, but without this, the other reason alone is quite sufficient to account for their action, both in hindering our coming, and hurrying our going. The best cure for this state of matters is to be found not in the consul but in frequent and brief visits : every care being taken to avoid anything like a disturbance. This gives them confidence and once they are satisfied that we are not likely to give rise to an" uproar they leave us to our own devices. In this way a great number of wild Hunan cities have been tamed, so that present visitors to them finding all so quiet now are The future of residents all along the river and Inclined to accuse their predecessors of having in the inland depends largely on the way the drawn the long bow in their accounts of their

As soon as we reached our boat, after being expelled from Changsha, we started off up the river, anxious to avoid coming into contact with the authorities, and the consequent wasting-of time in useless diplomatics. The breeze held good, so we were able to reach Slangtanshien. oo is distant, by nightfall. This is a place of immense size, and as a trading centre comes nearest to Hankow of any place in the central provinces. It stretches along the left bank of the river in a half-moon for a distance of eighteen The Shenpao states that advices have arrived | II, and boats are anchored in tiers four or five

Our experiences here have been varied. Once a grand demonstration was attempted after the Changsha pattern, but it was not nearly so well managed. From make-believe it passed into declared in favour of the powers that be, and on in order to obtain roast pig, a great genius away as fast as the wind could take us. From the time the authorities got hold of us till we were in full retreat, there elapsed about an hour.

Siangian possesses one unusual advantage, What is the cause of the special hostility of I from the foreign book-man's point of view i it Gordon, and the great assistance rendered by the ever, the soldiers came upon us, as we were busy British and French governments, for which the in the streets, with the old story of the authorilodged in the mind of the Hunan brave that when he discovered that he had forgotten some-

preaching of the gospel as an evidence of the ruth of their faith from the notable fulfilment in our day of this most improbable prophecy. The mandarius and literatiof Christ's time were bitterly opposed to his gospel; the preachers he selected were anything but promising : there for many centuries seemed hardly a chance in favour of its fulfilment, and yet it'is being done. This is not one of those "cases which can be explained on the supposition that the prediction was uttered after the event, for the highest authorities are agreed that it was to be found in the book which contains it substantially as it is at present at least a hundred years ago; and it is since then that the fulfilment has become most conspiculous.

did Capt. Line, the commander of our escort, a great injustice when I supposed he had deserted us, for on the following day he caught us up again, and saw us safe to Hengchow. It is a curious fact that the people of Hunan are most pleasant folks to have anything to do with, once they are away from their homes. As a rule they are manly, brave, intelligent, straightforward and obliging, not greedy; good companions, and in a word more like ourselves in disposition than the Chinese of any other province. They may be seen at their best in the shape of an escort, if one takes the trouble to show oneself friendly. An evening spent chatting over the drum after the first watch is set, will bring about a good understanding which makes it most pleasant for all, and very convenient for the traveller. They can furnish all kinds of information about every body and everything all along the route. They help your boatmen, they speak a good word for you to the people, and if you have obtained their confidence, they will not only let you do as you like yourself, but also do anything you care to ask them.

From Siangtan Hsien to the next city, Hengshan Hsien, is a distance of 270 H. The river is still of considerable breadth but full of shallows. earnest, and the mob came into actual conflict. The country here is hilly with but few-towns-of with the authorities. There were blows exchanged any size. The people are friendly and the houses resulting in many bad bruises, and some cuts, | unusually next and clean. On this part of the the scars of which still remain. We did not journey I find from my diary that for want o wait to see who won, but departed while the more striking items I had to chronicle such fight was at its warmest. Victory, however, things as these; that the people of Slangton are largely occupied in chewing beteinut which is our return they were all full of the doughty deeds | sold everywhere made up in one-cash-each they had done that day. But just as Lamb | chews. These contain a piece of husk and people were being rendered houseless by the fastened together with a strip of the leaf supposed necessity for burning down a house. They also smoke tobacco and oplum, and are great spirit drinkers, all of which under the terms of the Chefoo Convention, some sage must have pointed out that it was trimetrical classic says, for it would be much left that port on the 15th June, and arrived at not necessary to have a pitched battle, with easier to get them to adopt an additional vice of Ichang on the 26th ultimo. Her cargo consisted all its risks and unpleasantnesses, in order two than to give up one of the four of which rience of the fight we confined our operations to a large number of lime-burning establishments, some of which are said to employ over 200 yards from the shore, disposed of thousands | thousand hands in mining and a hundred cattle C. N. Co.'s steamer Teh-heing. The latter vessel of books there. But one time, in passing Slang- in pumping the water. These our escort would reached Shanghai on the 1st inst., and so we tan, in company with an eminent and highly not hear of our visiting. "No," said Captain have to chronicle the arrival of cargo from respected D.D., we thought we might venture on Liao, "the proverb says there are three establishments a man must keep out ofquickest transit on record. No doubt the certain men arrived from the yamen, with the gambling, brothels, and mining," and the proverb settled the question. We saw if only junks are permitted for the present | meet the authorities who were waiting us number of people searching for gold, which will greatly stimulate the trade-in Szechuen there. We did so, and while still engaged is to be found in small grains amongst the stones silk and wax, and other commodities will also in discussing matters, a great smoke was after freshets. At a small town called Sanmen and we hear that the Customs staff at the new stream; but hardly had we done so when a great the city of that name. All the time we were heels in idleness, are at last finding that they | behold ! there was coming sweeping down upon | cloud of incense. This is the last of China's develop into dangerous bodies, of that, although everything is not yet arranged handled ladles. For ammunition they had a and described by the foreign traveller. We know did not need a second look, but with our own | unclimbed and undescribed. Hengshan city is small, and the people have always been friendly but we found work there most difficult through the weather being overpoweringly hot. This wave of heat was followed by a terrific thunderstorm during which fell hailstones the size of marbles, and the temperature fell to that of mid-

From Siangtan to Hengchow took us a week. Five is below the latter city is the mouth of the carrying on mission work; and that of the Pro-Liu river into which the greater part of the testants? The methods followed by the former, upward-bound boats turn. It is from this river that the best Hunan coal comes, both soft and hard, and the natives say there are tens of thousands of boats engaged in the coal trade from it. It is also the direct route to the Canton | : As they did a hundred years ago they are doing to a variety of causes and a good deal of it may fering with any one. At eight o'clock in province. Hengthow city is built round an elbow itd-day, and in the same-places. "The spirit of of the river which brings its whole fifteen II of the land" has completely conquered them. Their turbulent. The fact that so many in every at one of these, and carefully selecting the shady | frontage under the eye at glance. It presents a system in the interior may have been forced crowd have been soldiers in their time perhaps | side, so that the sun might shine in the eyes of | handsome appearance and its situation is very | upon them as a necessity, when, in the persecuaccounts for this. Next, they cultivate a good the expected crowd, we mounted a stone with picturesque. For ornament it can boast of a ting times to be discovered meant death or deal of the feeling which Punch expressed in our back to a wall and awaited the progress of pagoda at either end, of the broad squat banishment, but now it is maintained from pure bis picture—"There goes a stranger, Bill; events. We had hardly spoken a dozen sen- kind; an imposing college built on sant choice. They are still as invisible as they were 'eave; all a brick at 'Am," doubtless a tences to the few folks we found there, when the Island in mid; stream ; and many temples then; The fathers do not personally preach to survival from the days when the words for people came pouring in out of an alley-way like crowning rising ground both inside and outside the heathers nor circulate books, nor carry on stranger and enemy were synonymous. But the water out of a sleve. For half an hour the walls, whose gay porcelain roofs framed in imedical work amongst them; nor educational inmain cause seems to be the teaching they we were able to keep on talking, and selling the brilliant green of the spring-clad trees gave stitutions for them, nor come into contact with received during the Talping rebellion. As is well a great many books, when they got beyond life and colour to what at any season must be a the people generally in any way. They live in a known, Hunan generals and soldiers were chiefly control, so we slipped into our sampan again, striking picture. Before we reached the city we state of mysterious seclusion which the native Instrumental in putting that down; indeed, they and rowed away to another matou some dis- knew that all the students from seven ksiens wainly altempts so penetrate, and about which he believe they did it all themselves single-handed, tance off, where we repeated the performance. were collected there for the examinations, and invents most wonderful stories. They have meand thus, saved the Throne and Empire. Once we thought it wise to cross the river, but | had made up our minds that perhaps the wisest | thought it wise to cross the river, but | had made up our minds that perhaps the wisest | thought it wise to cross the river, but | had made up our minds that perhaps the wisest | thought by means; of which, if the river, but | Foreigners supposed that they too had a hand only to recross further up and begin afresh in a thing we could do under circumstances was to fathers do not seek the heathen, the heathen are pass quietly on. With their followers they were kindubed to seek the fathers ; but on the whole w said to number 10,000 many for one they are but mildly segressive on heathenism. foreigner to deal with. From Hengchow we i. Being mainly recompled in discharging the offices. Intended making for Pao-ching Fu, 250 H distant by land, so we planned to hise coolies quietly in the evening and slip away early next day while: the enemy would be still asleep. This programme, however, was upset by the yamen, roo

improve on our ideas considerably. Immediately on our putting in an appearance a brisk official gentleman met us with the information that if was all right, and every arrangement had been concluded for our moving on without delay to Paoching. The despatches were already written. and a gunboat waiting to escort us to Chiyang, ... We are so accustomed to having the works of some other animal at sight, it takes some time we, here endeth the protection and courtesy of a city five days turther up the river, on the direct like R.C. fathers held up to us in the press, and? route, as he said, to Paoching. We objected that: 'by |writers on Chinese matters generally, as] There may be those who wish to know by according to the geography of the province, as models for us to copy and admire, that one often in what sight we persist in forcing ourselves into | wohadlearned it, we should find ourselves further | wonders how much the writers know about these; and the common people are no longer specially places where we are not wanted, throwing official away from Paoching at Chiyang than we then malters I and how they came by their information persons into such a fluster, and resulting in were; but this we were assured was quite a stich. But, while saying nothing about this, As touthe literall, their hostility seems to be proceedings which sometimes can hardly be mistake, for there was no other road. Their, there are, I think, a few points in which it would object, of course, was to keep us on the water, profit the fathers to copy us for instance, in till out of their jurisdiction; so we had to tell, our comstant and intimate intercourse with the them that road or no road we would continue our people at large ; in the great proportion of our journey by land. It was late before we got rid efforts given to direct, aggressive work) in the of this friend and were at liberty to make our pains we take to find out further and better own arrangements, but we soon found we could methods of reaching the people, and the energy The presence of a gunboat would be of some people of Wusuch would naturally shap their Chinase, and t dangerous because, they run by Christ, recorded by both St. Mathewand St. do nothing. Not a single coolie was to be ob with which we put them in operation in our service down here. About half the foreigners in the face of a dejected West, and some no risk of punishment. But they too are getting Mark, that the gospel shall be preached in tained on any terms, as the yamen had warned efforts to make the native Christians independent sadly bewildered in these days. Small official all the world for a witness unto all nations. them they would catch it if they engaged to the of us, self-supporting and self-extending, and in steamers now tun to Changsha—there were two. And also in obedience to His last command to foreigner. One bold headman after driving a our diligence in opening new stations and occupy. there on our visit—the telegraph is being intro- go into all the world and preach the gospel to bargain for double rates promised to find us the log fresh ground. These are all points of strong. duced, and the very purity of the examinations, every creature. Thus certain folks have it number of men wanted, but he too failed to contrast, in which the advantage is on our side. impressed upon their minds that it is their duty to obtain even one. This spoke well for the control Let the two continue to run side by side, as at Since writing the above the British gunboat we had hoped would be abandoned in dire fear which the Hengchow authorities, their hostility, where go on this mission, some to the most inaccessible which the Hengchow authorities, their hostility, where go on this mission, some to the most inaccessible which the Hengchow authorities, their hostility, where go on this mission, some to the most inaccessible which the Hengchow authorities, their hostility, where go on this mission, some to the most inaccessible which the Hengchow authorities, their hostility, where go on this mission, some to the most inaccessible which the Hengchow authorities have over their present for another score of years and in spite. any is shown, admits of an easy explanation, corners of the Dark Continent, some to the lonely city; there are not many places in the province of their long start it will, become obvious to all Personally they are just as indifferent to our lislands of unfrequented seas, and some to inland where starying coolies could be kept from a men that our R.C. friends with their ancients of

The authorities knew all about our intentions

before we arrived, and concluded they could

of Thursday last to the sound with the sound of the sound with the believe foreigners are the believe foreigners.

Paoching. There was one, but it lay over high mountains, and through such wild districts that no one ever went by it, and thus he had never heard of it before. But that very morning the magistrate had sent for the head official coolie. and threatened him with the bamboo if he did not furnish us with men to but neither the fear of punishment nor the love of cash would induce a single coolie to attempt so dangerous a road We told him that they were still making mistakes, for there was a splendid paved level road all the way, with itus every few II, and plenty of coolies to be had, but for their own prohibition. However, they must please understand that we would not go up, and we would not go down, but just stay where we were and sell books as long as they lasted. Then turning to my assistant I played our trump card; "Mr. Wang, please get the books ready, and bring me my big boots; we must not, waste more time. The officials here no. doubt don't understand what they are doing who ever heard before of a foreigner coming to a city during the examinations and willing to go away of his own accord, and they won't let him If there is a great uproar now they cannot blame us this This is generally effective in bringing the authorides to terms, and was so in the present. case. Our friend begged for an hours grace before we attempted anything so desperate; and at the end of the time the coolles were forthcoming. We had still to pay the high rate we had previously offered for these; but the vamen threw in one chair, two vamen runners, and three soldiers into the bargain. The chair was to carry me through all the towns and busy places unobserved, but nothing less than an iron safe with the keyhole in the inside would have been necessary to carry out this idea. As per agreement we had to leave Hengchov without attempting work beyond selling books for a short time outside the city. The people are friendly; and I have no reason for saying the students may not be friendly also, for they never on any occasion molested me there. For the first and only time on the whole trip I was asked to produce my passport there, and then it was found that the document which cost me so much trouble to get was not the one they wanted to . see. They had hunted up an old despatch referring to me which described a passport of a different number and date. However, that matter was easily explained.

There are at Hengchow two places of unusual interest to foreigners. One is the ancestral home of Peng Yu-lin, late Admiral of the Yangtze. It is a mean-looking thatched cottage, standing under a tree on the river bank opposite the city. Humble and lowly though it would be, even for a small farmer, it was far too grand for His Excellency Peng, so he had an addition made to it more to his liking with ordinary reed mats. He died a poor man, and his grandchildren still live in the thatched cottage. Yet he had only to help himself, or simply to shut his eyes and open his hand as others do, to become the possessor of untold wealth. This grim old patriot, and apostle of things primitive, had the reputation of having cut off more heads than any other man of his time. He could neither be bribed nor deceived. Corruption trembled before him. and evil-doors quaked at the very sound of his name. He remained a flery anti-foreigner to the last, but, notwithstanding, one could wish that there were more of his kind in China. The other place of interest is the Roman Catholic established ment in It is built at the back of a low hill; on the left bank of the river a little way below the city. There are not many of those who bear the Christian name but must be glad to think that from here, at least, in this dark province throughout all these generations morning and night, praise and prayer has been raised to the Christian's God It has suffered from mob violence frequently, but the establishment is still; there as large as ever it was. Every native one meets in that district knows about the R.C. mission, but one does not come across many who have ever seen the fathers, or who are acquainted with their teachings. "In spite of the fact that foreign priests had been resident there for over two centuries. I never visited a city where a foreigner. was a greater curiosity. We had to anchor in midstream for a week, on the occasion of our ... first visit, and thousands of people came every day, paying their boat hire, and undertaking a good deal of bother, in order to see the great! curiosity a foreigner was to them.

There is a remarkable contrast in almost every point between the Roman Catholic system of are old, very quiet, regarded as proved and perfected and hence stereotyped. One seldom hears lol any new departures taken, fresh efforts made, or new places occupied by our R. C. friends. of their religion on behalf of their Christians, from the fees for which indeed their support is partly derived they fill a position more analogous to that of a home clergyman, whose congregation demands all his time, than to that held by the Protestant missionary who considers that his time and effort must be mainly devoted to the heathen. In the Central provinces R.C. effort presents the appearance of an old tree which has triumphantly withstood many a storm, and is still strong, but which under present circumstances does not promise any great further development in form or growth

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) June 6th, 1891.

Llu, the Deputy Governor (or as he is here called, the Second Governor), has undoubted influence with the savages who occupy almost the entire Eastern half of the Island. Their territory is very mountainous and inaccessible to the troops which have from time to time been sent against them for the purpose of bringing them under the complete control of the Chinese authorities. It is owing, partly, to his birth (being of semi-savage parentage) that Lit maintains cordial relations with the savage chiefs, though his liberality in giving them blankets, piece goods, samshu, and various cheap and useful implements, such as axes, knives, pots and pans, etc. must be reckoned as an important factor in his ways and means of bringing them to a certain extent under his sway. Liu's presents are regarded by the savages as an annual tribute-as a guid pro que for abstinence on their part from the committal of depredations on the farms and estates of his numerous Chinese and half-breed tenants. At the present time all is quiet in savage

circles, which simply means that, the Chinese having left their neighbours alone for some months, the latter are content to rest in place. It is not altogether surprising, in fact it is natural, that the Chinese should have made vigorous efforts to "wipe out" the savages, seeing that they occupy, and thereby render valueless, at least one third of the entire island, and, furthermove, produce nothing that can be regarded as an augment to trade. Their needs, too, are practically will, so as buyers of imported merchandise they are beneath the consideration of their industrious and preeminently businesslike invaders. They come to the borders at times with a rude kind of home-spun cloth, which the half-breeds in the border districts turn into articles of wearing apparel; and they also bring down bear deer and leopard's skins and bones, deer horns, and pith plant. The Chinese turn the latter into what is commonly known as rice paper. A little of the pith plant is exported to Amoy, where it is made into flower ornaments for ladies' hair. The above mentioned articles are bartered with the Chinese for matchlocks. rude iron implements, coarse powder, betel nuts, and samshu. Of course the wily Chinaman overreaches his savage customer in dealing in samshu, which he dilutes with rice water, thereby selling half a bottle of the liquor for the same price as he would a whole one elsewhere. This however, has its advantages, for were the savages to get pure liquor they would probably, under its influence, arm themselves and run amok, dealing death amongst the defenceless Celestials Strange to say, the savages are friendly towards foreigners, whom they regard as superior to the Chinese and believing that they are in just as much danger of being attacked by the Chinese as they themselves are. Many interesting stories are told of the friendliness of the savages towards Europeans.

There are, it may be added, two classes or races of savages in Formosa; namely, the " savages of the plains" and the mountaineers. It is with regard to the mountain tribes that the foregoing remarks specially refer, their confreres of the plains being a much more docile set of beings, who are, as far as is known at present a mixed race—descendants of Amoy Chinese Malays and the "Mountaineers." The hi tribes coerce the men of the plains to assist them in carrying on war against the Chinese, the latter being reluctant to disturb the friendly relations that exist. Amongst the savages there are tribes whose young men are not allowed many until they have brought into camp the head of one Chinaman, at least. The manner of taking the head is not very chivalrous—it is not done as a rule, in fair hand-to-band combat. savage bent on "winning his spurs" as a vallant warrlor lies in wait for some passing Chinaman, or perchance a party consisting of three or four Chinese traders, upon whom he springs from his ambush before they suspect danger. A short scuffle, if any, ensues, and the headless trunk of an inoffensive Chinaman lies on the ground, while the savage, bounding over hill dale, makes off to his the coveted trophy in his hand Upon arrival in camp the "warrior" goes straight to his Chief and lays before him the ghastly evidence of his prowess. A war dance is soon in full swing, amidst which the hero of the hour is introduced to his bride, and ere many hours have passed by is allowed to take her to his bark hut, where she is, on the morrow, formally visited by all the "squaws" of the surrounding country.

The savages are not cannibals. They live on vegetables, corp, sweet potatoes, and halfroasted pork and chicken whenever they can afford the latter, which is not often.

Hitherto the methods adopted by the Chinese to subjugate and ultimately, annihilate, the to their utter impracticability. To sum up the dicate that for the entire province of Chihil the savages have been futile, owing to their inability The only practical scheme seems to be the construction of roads through their territoryfrom North to South and from East to West; bush fires would prove a great auxiliary in the line would amount to about \$50,000 to \$60.000. may be that missionaries will be called upon to matter of driving the savages back. But such a Five English engine-drivers are employed on give information in regard to where they have course would be a very extreme measure, fraught the line, at \$90 per month. The southern line is centres of work, and the nature of that work, valuable glants of the forest,

he had defrauded them out of a great deal of complete but will cost the Government full and there was reason to believe that some Ithin taxes. Dr. Bedloe recently interviewed | double as much as it otherwise would. Governor Liu, who stated that he was in receipt ! If the Government will give the European of Taotal of Takow in which that official engineers full control over the southern railway from the Company's godowns, released the four hundred of the coolies employed on the Chinese authorities. Those rumours were not new compradore, and was prepared to waive his Kalping and other rallways down to Formosa, claim providing the evasion of likin complained the road may be completed within two years, of was not continued. There is now a claim for | but if Chinese jobbers are to be "bosses," and loss of business during the period of the officials and so-called "generals" to be "chiefs " Compradore's incarceration and the selzure of then both time and money will, as heretofore, be the godown. An apology has also, it is said, recklessly squandered. It is for Shao, the new from the Chinese Government, It is, however, sagacity in "shutting down" on the lobbery Minister (Colonel Denby) whose son is in the department in the fair "Island province."

Governor, of course, got a good sum of money consuls through the channel of Peking.

to be John's motto in Formosa. acting upon the advice of their energetic and | rapidly, and export and import four or five times popular managers in Formosa-Messrs. Gowland as much as heretofore. and White-brought Mr. Pinches, and Indian tea planter and expert, to Formosa direct from Assam with a view to showing the natives how, by improved methods, a better class of tea could and he was robbed right and left by the be put on the market. They leased a teagarden | protegts of Peking magnates who were constantly about 20 miles south of the Capital, and there, at being sent down to him to find "jobs" for. great expense, cultivated tea in the Indian style. These friends of Peking officials are a curse The result was satisfactory, but the further throughout China, and they are as unprincipled extension of the system was knocked on the as they are degraded and vicious. Taking all head by the opposition of omnipotent Liu, who things into consideration it is little wonder that took up the cause of the people who believed that H.E. became sick and tired of Formosa, and the introduction of the new method of preparation repeatedly pressed the Emperor for permission would injure their interest in lessening the demand to "throw up the sponge." for native labour ! Thus the enterprise which had in it the elements of vast benefit to China was practically crushed. The game has, however, not yet been abandoned, for Mr. Pinches, I hear, in now in Peking negotiating through the highest foreign authorities, and is said to be giving the Government much valuable information respecting the ways and means of bringing the now waning ten industry of China up to its old standard of efficiency and prestige.

"An attempt to teach the natives the modus operandi of silk cultivation some two years ago ended in failure. Silkworms were reared and little silk of excellent quality was produced, but the natives make such a good thing out of their labours in the tea season that they cannot be induced to trouble themselves to take up the new enterprise. The only way to get the silk industry fairly started would be for mulberry trees to be grown there in large numbers and for Chinese labour to be imported under special contract.

The only completed railway in Formosa is the Keelung-Twatutia, which is 26 miles in length. Its direction is East and West, across the northern end of the island. It is of great importance both from military and commercial points of view, connecting as it does two for tified ports, the capital with the East coast port of Keelung and the coal-fields; and, further more, tapping tea and rice districts, and alluvia gold-fields. There is, as stated in a previous epistle, a line in course of construction from the capital, Twatutia, to the Southern extremity of the island—a distance of fully 200 miles. It is, practically, an extension of the Kelung Twatutia line, for they connect at the capital and are of the same gauge—the 3'6" (narrow) metre gauge Railway contruction in Formosa, has been attended with a good deal of unnecessary trouble to the Governor owing to unsuitable engineers having been foisted on the local authorities. At the present time, however, -indeed, for the past year or more the works are in charge of two thoroughly experienced steady and energetic Civil Engineers; namely, Mr. H. C. Mathleson (Consulting Engineer to the Governor Formosa), and Mr. W. Watson, who is, practically; Executive engineer in charge of the con struction of the new (southern) line and the completion of Kelung end (down to the water) edge) of the Twatutia-Kelung line. rolling-stock is of inferior class, but seems to snawer the present needs of the country very well, though the day is not far distant when better carriages and more powerful engines will

have to be put on. It cannot be said that Messrs. Mathleson and Watson have carte blanche to do as to them may seem right in the interests of the Governor. Far from it. They are continually hampered by a gang of hangers on, who hold rank from general down to carpenter, and who, one and all, are "on the make pidgin." Indeed it is a wonder that so much has already been accomplished. It certainly speaks volumes for the energy, forbearance, patience and skill of the two English-

The Northern Road, it may be added, has cost the Government about £5,000 per mile, which for, say, 26 miles equals £130,000= \$680,000, roughly. In many places culverts | the night of the 10th, and with some intermissions have had to be re-built and the line run round the foot hills, and bridges been reconstructed owing to the Chinese officials having, in the first instance, insisted on the works being connected in a reckless manner. Cuttings, too, upon which tens of thousands of dollars have more rain may come soon. While the wheat been expended have had to be abandoned owing | yield around Tientsin is very poor, reports insituation it may be safely averred, -and any yield is about up to the average crop. to follow them into their mountain fastnesses. practical man inspecting the line will agree Following in the line of the Imperial edict, we with me—that had Messrs. Mathieson and understand that instructions are being issued to Watson been allowed full control of the works, the high provincial authorities to the effect that and not been "chiefs" in name only, His proclamations are to be posted wherever there the labourers being protected by batteries of Excellency Liu's Treasury would be the gainer is a Christian church or chapel, commanding light field artillery. The lighting, too, of large by at least £2,000 per mile, which on the whole the observance of the Treaty stipulations. I

with loss to the Chinese, owing to the fact that complete for a distance of 30 miles from the which all should be willing to do. It may also as all the best camphor trees in the Island are capital. Trains run on it daily and carry, in be necessary in some cases for the missionary now in the forest within savage territory, the fire addition to passengers, large quantities of tea to apply to the Governor of his province in order would, of course, destroy large numbers of these and other produce. Other 40 miles of to secure the posting of such proclamation, but line are nearly ready for traffic. the application is not likely to be refused. At no distant date two large rivers must be There is a remarkable correspondence between It has been erroneously stated that the recent spanned by bridges which have been ordered the recent riots, in the south and the one at frequent visits to Formosa of Dr. Bedloe, the from Europe. These rivers are at least 1,000 Tientsin many years ago. Both found their United States Consul-General at Amoy, were feet wide at the crossing point and, in the autumn, origin and force in the latent anti-foreign feeling. connected with the camphor monopoly. That are nothing short of foaming mountain torrents. Both were aimed in the first instance against the is not so. The fact is that the compradore of The bridges, therefore, must be made of great Romanists, and found their incentive largely in Mesers. Russell and Company's branch house at strength, and the engineers, to do the work as it Takow was suddenly seized by the Likin officials should be done, will require actual, not merely of Talwaniu district, and soldiers stationed around | virtual, control. If not the bridging of these that firm's godowns there on the grounds that givers will not only take a very long time to

stated that he had withdrawn the guards I works, and have the good sense to send about been demanded by the U.S. Minister at Peking | Governor, to demonstrate his ability and his the ordinary Chinese mind, having a ground-

assumed in certain circles that the U.S. which has hitherto prevailed in the railway operate. How similar to what has occurred in Chinese Customs Service, will be reluctant to The only gold-fields which are now being learned? The action above referred to indicates; adopt an indignant attitude respecting the Takow | worked at present in the northern part of Formosa are the rich alluvial fields situated do all in his power to preserve quiet and prevent There was formerly a camphor monopoly in aldeg the banks; and in the old bed of the the recurrence of such sad events. There is no force throughout the island, the monopolist being | Patou, river. The Patou is reached by train | reason to believe that the mass of the common a My Butler, a Hungarian, who was previously either from Kelung or the capital. It is, however, people have any ill-will towards foreigners: Director of the Arsenal at Twatutia. The very near Kelung, the line crossing it about 12 there is evidence that many of them would miles west of the Kelung terminus. The enter- be very sorry to have us leave. But for the concession, and was very much annoyed prisingchiefof the Formosa Trading Corporation, their suspicions, their su when he received orders from Peking to abolish Mr. Achut, has secured the concession to work ability to understand the reasons that have led a monopoly which consisted in the farmer's the Paton gold-fields for a distance of fully us to leave home and friends to come to this camphor being exempt from White taxes twenty-five miles. He has large numbers of distance (especially in the case of the missionaries, altogether. The abolition of the concession was poolies employed in the bed of the river who have no visible means of support, and so brought about by the protests of the foreign daily wash out the "dirt" with pans in the must have some other motive at the back consuls through the channel of Peking. California etyle, Hitherto it has "panned out" of their "good work," and their credulity, are The camphor trade is a very profitable bust very well, The range of hills whence easily wrought upon by the designing, and when hers, it is now about all yet picul in Portificial or Baton receives its name is they are once excited, itsers is no testraining or 849]

"farmed" out to Chinese, who pay to Govern- of the mines in a business-like manner. There ment so cents per picul per month. The are several other gold-fields in Formosa besides farmers dole out money to their countrymen those at Patou. They have been worked, who, under protection of the soldiery, go into partially only, in the most primitive manner, the forests and there cut down the camphor and for some years have been practically abantree and distil the sap. There is, it should be doned by order of the Governor, who desires stated, a great evil connected with the production to have the quartz-mines worked on Governof camphor in this island. The trees are hown ment account or by Chinese companies to down in large numbers every years, and in their be finated in Shanghai. Amoy and Canton. places no other trees are planted. Thus What with planting, coal, gold and iron mining, disforestation, while gradually encroaching on silk and wheat cultivation, tea production, savage territory, is going on apace. "Plenty railways, camphor, and camphor-wood, there can 'chow chow' to-day, maskes to-morrow" appears | be no doubt that Formosa if placed under the full and untrammelled control of a progressive The enterprising firm of Boyd and Co. of Amoy, Governor like Liu Ming-chuan will develop

Liu was continually hampered by "instructions" framed by a crowd of old fogies in Peking who know next to nothing about this island,

KIUKIANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.

I am told by the Chinese, who get their information from the yamens, that the regiment of soldiers here has been sent to the capital of 932-1 the province and a new regiment from that city has replaced them. The reason given for the change is that in case of any trouble arising the men of the regiment here could not be depended upon, because many of them are natives of the place and have families residing here.

Very stringent measures are being taken here at all the inns the guests have to register their names, ages, and addresses. After the second watch of the night no one is permitted to pass along the streets without a lantern.

A couple of evenings ago there was some trouble near the Lungkai creek on account of the early closing of the oplum shops by order of the officials. A rowdy crowd collected and became noisy and demonstrative. The whole of the officials, including the Taotai, Hslen, Chental and Erhfu, turned out and kept the peace. I am told that the soldiers sleep every night with their straw sandals on and arms at hand ready to be called in a moment. I have not been to any of the camps to verifty these statements. Some of the native preachers returning from their usual work in the country report that the wildest rumours are going the round. Strangers from distant places and speaking strange dialects go about urging people to rebellion and then pass on without giving any name or address. Hunan anti-Christian placards are being distributed through the country villages and cities. Everybody is talking about the Kolso Hui, and I am told that a great many members of this Society exist here and that they are diligent in obtaining additions to their fraternity.

The continual passing and repassing of foreign gunboats, and the noise of the salutes, terrifies some of the innocent innabitants, many of whom have removed their effects to the country for safety. Some of the Chinese, on the contrary, are defiant and say they are ready to fight. China's "1,000 steam men-of-war" (?) can easily overcome any forces the foreigners may bring to

The entire country-side for scores of miles do not cease to talk of the Wusuch massacre and burnings, and are expecting dreadful retribution at the hands of the foreigners; should nothing come of all this and the present state of inaction continue they will become greatly emboldened. The proclamation fever still continues; they fall like autumn leaves .- N. C. Daily News.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 27th.

The greatest quiet prevails in our part of the country, and indeed has through the entire season thus far. The first rain began to fall on more or less fell until the night of the 12th, when the ground was well soaked. Since then it has been, very dry, with increasing heat, and now rain is needed as much as ever apparently. The sun is very powerful, with slight indications that

the orphanages. Previous to the Tientsin out-break, similar rumours were in circulation, here to those that were circulated at the south. Cases of kidnapping were not unknown about Tientsin, children had been stolen that spring. Indeed, we have been informed that this spring some such children were found on board one of the outgoing steamers, and were sent off to the proper then, they have been less frequent since that event than previous to it. It was known, too, that at the orphanage a few cash were given the those who brought foundlings to the home, Here was all that a scheming and evil-disposed person needed to create a condition of certitude work of suspicion and superstition on which to the south! Is there in all this any leason to be a determination on the part of the Emperor to

and sells for from \$50 to \$60 per picul in distinctly au iferous in appearance, and there guiding them. Is it not our duty to avoid as far Hongkong-whence it is exported to Europe can be no doubt that Achut has a very as possible those things that can excite and America. The right to produce camphor is "soft" thing on if he sets about the development suspicion? Here again the "Tientsin Matsacre "gives us an object lesson. The day provious to that event, some of the Chinese officials desired to inspect the orphanage so as to put forth an authoritative proclamation and allay suspicion. Such inspection was denied them, and we know the result, one that might have been avoided in all probability, but for this, the

A foreign official has suggested the propriety of a rule being adopted that no child be received into any orphanago or other foreign benevolent institution that is not old enough to give a clear account of itself. This appears to be a wire course amongst a people who are so, easily persuded to believe anything, with or without reason. Certainly all classes of foreigners. should only be too willing to do all in their power to assist in the difficult task of preserving. peace and order. And let all things be "open and above board" that there shall be no occasion for suspicion. We cannot expect the Chinese to take our word that all is right; let them 'see' it to be so, and so will an important handle beremoved from the grasp of the evil-disposed,-N. C. Daily News.

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Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. ...[216 GENERAL NOTICE.

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HEAD OFFICE, B & 9, PRAVA WEST. Kongkang, 19th Therember 1984.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

URING my temporary absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney, will conduct the business of The Hongkone , R. FRASER-SMITH,

Editor and Proprietor. Homekong, toth June 1801. THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP

COMPANY, LIMITED. THE Undersigned have this day been appointed TEMPORARY GENERAL MANA-GERS of the above Company.

Honekong, 11th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

HAVE this day commenced business as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION Adent at Hongkong and Canton under the style of SHEWAN, & Co. Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES will

sign the Firm's name. Hougkong, oth June, 1891."

NOTICE. THE Undersigned have been, appointed Agents for Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. Ld. under their letters of credit issued on account of the Russian Government.

CON THE SHEWAN & Co. Hongkong, 24th June, 1891. THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTUR-

ING COMPANY, LIMITED. HE Undersigned have this day been appointed Temporary General Mana-IERS of the above Company.

SHEWAN & Com Hongkong, 11th June, 1891-

INTOTICE is hereby given that the PARTWELS Nother Firm of RUSSELL AND COM PANY have executed an ASSIGNMENT in New York of all their Estate. Property and Effects wheresoever situated for the benefit of their Creditors, and have appointed HENRY HANNAH, of New York, Assignee, and Trustee.

of the said-Estate, Property and Effects. And notice is also given that the said HENRY HANNAH has appointed the undersigned as his Agent in Hongkong and Canton for the purposes of the Liquidation of the said Estate, and sail-Creditors of Hongkong, and Canton of the said firm are hereby requested to forward particulars of their claims to the undersigned.

firm or holding any goods or properly of the first and appears of the first and appears of the first and appears of the first and the first an pame except to the undersigned. Lon thosed & Dated this toth day of June, 1891. Annual Lan W. SANBOM TAYLOR 101 No. 7, Praya Central Victoria, Hongwong,

appropriet Intimations.

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Hongkong, Sih July, 1891.

EC 1864.

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A powerful and effective Non-poisonous and Non-corrosive Disinfectant for use in Sick Rooms, for fumigating Clothing, Bed Linen, &c. and for general use as an agreeable indoor Disinfectant for Closets, Lavatories, Sinks, &c. It has a pleasant smell, and is similar to Camphor as regards its property of evaporation. The warmer the weather or climate the more effective is its action.

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THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, 27th April, 1891.

NOTICE THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERA MEETING SISHAREHOLDERS to the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Agents No. 6, Ice House Lane, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the half year ending 31st December, 1890. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

NOTICE TO-SHAREHOLDERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STRAM: NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FURTHER CALL, at the rate of £2 Stg. per Spare, upon the Company's Shares of New Issue (26 at present paid up) will be made Shareholders are requested to arrange for their scrip to accompany their remittance, in order that the necessary endorsement may be made.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. PENDING the arrival of the Acting Manager -

manent Offices, the PAYMENT of the SECOND CALL of (62) per Share has been POSTPONED until FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1891, ... By Order of the Board of Directors, Hongkong, 18th June, 1891,

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Horigkong Hotel, on SATUR DAV, the 11th July, at mean, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a statement of accounts to goth April, 1801. and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th June to 11th July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors. CHAS. F. HARTON, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1891, 1 HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A COMPETITION for the LONG RANGE CUP and SPOONS will take place (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, the 11th July, commencing at 3.14 p.m. Ranges 500 and 600 yards Usual conditions. A Launch will leave the P. & O. Pler at 2.45

P.M. to convey competitors. ANDERSON, Acting Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, 6th July, 1891.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPON DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

OTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE of One Share in this COMPANY, numbered 1365, standing in the Register in the name of Mesers. DUNN MELBYE & Co., having been LOST, notice is hereby given that a new certificate for the said one share will be issued fourteen days hence, and that the original certificate, unless produced within that period will thereafter be held by the Company as null and vold.

D. GILLIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 29th June, 1891.

NOTICE.

EYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special for Shipping and large Orders. SIN KONERIN RAWITHSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London says ATTO 1915

"Mile the the best Disinfectant in use." 'W.'G. Humphreys & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1888.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

40 500 my 200 6 5 5 10 6 70

NOTICE

CHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their serival in this HARBOUR whee of the COMPANY'S YOKEMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD Ofrice, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

"In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is religioused, when immediate steps will be taken to recitiy the sause of dissatisfaction. D. CHLUES

SECTERALY. Hongkong, 25th August, 1885.

ARTISTIC DECORATOR. !!

2, DUDDELL STREET,

Hougkong, 6th April 1800.

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THE MARINE HOUSE, OUKEN'S ROAD. (next to the Telegraph Companies).

CONSULTATION FREE, Hongkong, 7th March 1801.

BURGEON DENTIST. No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET, TERMS VERY MODERATE, Consultation free. Hookkong, 18th March, 1801.

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Hongkong, and July, 1801

F. Blackhead & Co..

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REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

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Hongkong, 25th March. 1801. JOHN AMBROSE CLARKE. Teacher of Officers and Engineers,

No. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, Opposite Central Police Station.

ANDIDATES prepared for the MARINE BOARD EXAMINATIONS. Author of the "NEW NAVIGATION," And an " Arithmetic" for Engineers, \$5. Hongkong, 7th February, 1891. water were utt a mattiful

> CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS (Redistered).

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mbolineum Avenarius. Used during the last 14, years with the nimost, moces, as proved by sumerous Testimonials. rom living authorities. Sold in cases of about, 450, ibe. net. Price

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Hangiouse, and December, 1880. CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. THRONOMETER WATCH and CLOC MAKERS JEWELLERS, SILVER-

CHARTS and OPTICIANS. MAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS G Sole Agents, for Louis, Andennas Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every, Exhibition; and for Volgtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES. MARRINE GLASSES WINGT SPYGTASSES

No. 8, Queen's Road, Central. HONGKONG TIMBER

HE HONGKONG DIRECTORY Published by the the Office of the Hongkong Tringraph is the best and most complete work of the kind ever published in the FAR FART. The Directory coetains aff the latest and most reliable informs-Continue in the latest and most reliable morns.

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Howground, and March, 1991.

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IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"contains a Directory for the Por the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladiwostock, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, ritish North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between Turopean countries and the United States and e countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and lapan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Willtary portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised a Head-quarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIREC TORY AND HONGLIST FOR THE FAR EAST a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information chumerated above "THE "HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1891 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG; A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages

from Hongkong; THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Instices of

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showing the proposed Reclamations and al recent additions and improvements; Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy

A SPECIAL FEATURE IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject Including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS,

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"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST." for 1801 is Printed on an superior quality of Paper and is the best printed and most handsomely Found volume ever published East of the Sner Canal,

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THREE DOLLARS, There is not space in the compass of an

Ordinary, Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly. asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price,

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ii Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

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Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS. Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue -201 per cent. premium, sales. Union Insurance Society of Canton-\$95 per share, buyers. China Traders' Insurance Company \$63 per share, sales and buyers.

North China Insurance Tls. 275 per share. Canton Insurance Company, Limited -\$115 per share, sellers. Yangtere Incurance Association-Tis. 72 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited Tis. 150 per share. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company \$305 per share, buyers. China Fire Insurance Company __ 881 per share,

Hongkong and Whampon Dock Company-\$100

per cent. premlum, buyers. Hongkong, Canton, and Macso Steamboat Co. \$332 per share, sales. China and Manila Steam Ship Company-105 per share, buyers. Hongkong Gas Company \$131 per share, Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited -271 per cent discount, buyers. Douglas Steamship Company \$43, per share

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited -\$18 Luzon Sugar, Refining Company, Limited-\$86 per share, buyers. ongloing Ice Company-\$88 per share, sellers Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited

-\$75 per share. Hongkong Dalry Farm Co., Limited - \$7 pe S. Watson & Co., Limited-\$20 per share ex. div., sales and buyers Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B-21 per cent premium, sellers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C-5 per cent premium, buyers. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E-14 per cent premium. Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company Limited - \$110 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited-\$25 per share, pominal. Punjom and Sunghle Dua Samantan Mining Co. -\$4 per share, sellers. The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited \$1.00 per Imuris Mining Co., Limited-\$10 per share sellers. The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited \$ Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company—\$82 per share, buyers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$300 per share The Hongkong High-Level Transway Limited -\$65 per share, buyers. G. Brown & Co., Limited 350 per share, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—\$25, per share The Steam Launch Co., Limited -nominal.
The Austin Arms "otel and Building Company, Limited .- Sto per share, sellers.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited-\$15 per share The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited -Sra per share, sellers. The Green Island Cement Co. \$15 per share The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited-The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—36

per share, sellers. Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited-\$151 per share The West Point Buildings Co. Limited-\$25 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$5 per share, tellers. The Labuk Planting Co., Limited-\$15 per share, sellers. The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited-A per share, sellers. The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited-75 cent per share, sellers. The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited -- nominal. The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited-

RIT per share, buyers. The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld. \$17 per share, buyers. The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ld .-Founders' shares, £160 per share, sales and

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld. - Lt The National Bank of China, Ld. -55 per cent. dia. buvers. The National Bank of China, Ld,-Founders shares, \$250 per share, buyers.

EXCHANGE. LONDON -Bank, T. T. Bank Bills, on demand3/3 Bank Bills, at 4 months, sight 1,3/2 Credits at 4 months sight3/3 Documentary Bills, at 4 months ON PARIS-Bank, Bills, on demand4.00

SHANGHAI-

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE. (From Means, Geo. Falconer & Co.'s) Register, To-dey.

Thermometer—a p.m. (do)

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL 7th July, 1891 .-- At 4 p.m.

8th July, 1891.—At 10 n.m. STATION.. Windlessock

The barometer is rising stendily. Gradients rather steep for south-east winds in the China Sea, but light variable brocked may be expected in southern China. Weather warm, overcast and showery. (Itsmed at re a.m.)

tended to level of the sea in body, tenths and hundredths. s—Temperature in the shade in degrees. Fabrushelt —Humidity in percentage of samuration, the humidity of sir samuration, the humidity of sir samurated with molecure being soc. s—Direction of the wind to two points. the Force of the wind according to Basifort scale. 6—State of the weather. Blue sky, the Detached doubt, a Deliming rain. For a Gloomy & Hall, the Lightning of Overcast, a Tensing thousand, a Squally, "Rain, 1 Son".

Thunder, y Visibility, w Dew weet), y—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Hongkong Observatory, 8th July, 1891.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS. July,—Holbow 3vd July, General.—Arn-ALWINE, German steamer, 400, A. Bendixen,

7th July,—Pakhol 4th July, and Holhow 6th, General.-Wieler & Co. Attido, German' steamer, 771, C. G. Krudner, 4th July.—Mauritius and Singapore, 10th June, Old Iron,-Wieler & Co.

AMOY, German steamer, 814, Th. Lehmann 7th July,-Shanghai 3rd July, General,-Siemssen & Co. BOMBAY, British steamer, 2,047, S. Bason, 4th July,-Landon 16th May, and Singapore a8th June, General .- P. & Q. S. N. Co.

Clausen, 4th July,-Whampon 4th July, General .- Melchers & Co. Cosmopourt, German str., 551, Schaefer, 7th July,-Iloilo 3rd July, Wood.-Wieler

CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 796, F

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 5th July,—Samarang 25th July, General.— Geo. R. Stevens & Co. DIAMANTE, British steamer, 514. J. C. Gerard, 6th July Manile 3rd July, General. FAME, British steamer, 117, Lleut. Wm. G

Comley, R.N.R. - Hongtong Government GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,810, B. Blanke, 30th June-Yokohama 21st June. Mails and General-Melchers & Co. IAILOONG, British steamer, 783, J. Roach, 8th July,-Tamsul and July, and Amoy 6th,

General.—D. Lapraik Co.

SHERARD OSBORN, British steamer, 876, C. O. Madge, 8th July, -Singapore via Cave St. James 20th June, Submarine Cable. - E. E. HATTAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 81 July, Foochow 4th July, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 7th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

Wieler & Co. Ballast. Ju., British steamer, 1.246, Nainby, 8th July, Swatow 7th July, MARIE, German steamer, 704, A. Hundewadt,

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, T. Schall

8th July, Whampon 8th July, General. --MONGKUT, British steamer, 859, G. Anderson 3rd July, Bangkok 23rd June, and Koh-ilchang 26th, Rice,-Yuen Fat Hong, Nongro, German steamer, 702, K., Konier, 4th July,-Whampon 4th July, General.

Slemmen & Co. RESHAWUR, British steamer, 2.135; W. Film Wheler, bythen July, -Shanghai 4th July, and Mails and General .- P. & O. S. N. Co. PROT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani. Hongkong and Whampon Dock Co. POLUX, German str., 808, H. Hellmers, 23rd

June -Saigon roth June, Rice and Paddy. -Melchers & Co. Prizaro, German steamer, 655, J. Jessen, 7th Chinese. it out PRIAM. British steamer, 1,802. Wilding, 8th July,-Shanghal 30th June, Foochaw, 4th,

Sc Swire on the assats TVEREDADE, British steamer, 1,31 K, J. Mobney, 5th July,-Nagasaki 28th June, Coals,-SISHAN, British steamer, 983, E. F. Stowell,

July, and Swatow 7th, General.—Butterfield

July, Saigon and July, General,-SUNGRIANO, British steamer, 999, C. B. N. Dodd, 7th July Whampon 7th General Butterfield & Swire, THERAM British steamer, 1,681, G. W. Hall, sth July .- Bombay 18th June, and Singa, pore 20th, General P. & O. S. N. Co.

oth July .-- Yokohama 27th June, Malla and General - Pitt O. S. N. Co. 112 SATURO VESSELS. ZALBURGA. British ship, 1,350, Douglas, 4th June New York 23rd January, Petroleum.

VEROMA, British steamer, 1.876, F. H. Stymous,

CARL FRIEDRICHS, German ship, 2,040, H. Fröhlich, 5th July,—Cardill 21st March, Coals, -Melchers & Co. RELECTION, Chinese bark, 457, Optom Examina. tion halls, Stonecutters, Island, Chinese GEORGIETTA, American bark, 985, Kastening Sthort

Master of the ville properties Store (19 ct 2) Hypra, Danish bark, 786, C. Christensen, 26th April,—Hamburg ith December, General-

June, Singspore in Sthern June, but imberies

McLavery, American ship, 1,313, P. L. Oakes, AST METEOROLOGICAL ABIL April, New York 39th November,
REGISTER,
MINNER G. WHITING, British bark, 11221, W. H. Smith a8th, June, bew York 2nd Feb.

May & Singaporille 4th in Aprilian Pinbers

ALC REED, American ship, 1,480, F. D. Waldo, 25th May,—New York 23rd Nov., Kerosene Off. Russell & Co. Kerosene Ollar Jardine, Matheson & Commit OMEGA, British bark, 480 A. V. Brown, 23rd

P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N.W.

Blanchard, 12th June, Salgon 6th June,

Rice 1-Captain;

Stanyinto British bark, 500 J. Clark, 3rd.

July.—Sourabaya 14th June, Ballast.—

Captain

Velocity, British, bark, 402, R. Martin, 26th.

May, Hospiulu 19th, April, General, m.

Chineses.